

**INSIDE:**



**Lougheed's legacy/Freeing the 39**

# Maclean's

JULY 8, 1985

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

\$1.50

## A New Reign of Terror

**The last hours  
of Air-India  
Flight 182**

**Grief and anger  
in a troubled  
community**



# FINANCING EZ AS GMAC

ONCE YOU'VE FOUND THE GM CAR OR TRUCK YOU WANT, LET GMAC GET YOU ON THE ROAD, FAST.

AT GMAC, WE'VE BEEN OFFERING PROMPT, CONVENIENT, ON-THE-SPOT FINANCING FOR OVER 65 YEARS, AT RATES THAT MAKE GOOD SENSE.

SO, IF YOU'RE BUY, TALK TO YOUR NOW. BECAUSE YOUR NEW GM CAR CAN BE AS EASY AS



READY TO GM DEALER FINANCING OR TRUCK GMAC.

## GMAC

THE FINANCIAL SERVICES PEOPLE FROM GENERAL MOTORS

CHEVROLET • PONTIAC • OLDSMOBILE • BUICK • CADILLAC • GM TRUCKS

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

# Maclean's

JULY 5, 1984 VOL. 36 NO. 27

## COVER

### A new reign of terror

Investigators offered clues last week to the cause of two air disasters—the loss of Air-India's Flight 355 over the Atlantic with 329 passengers and crew and a CP Air bomb blast in Tokyo that killed two baggage handlers. While families mourned the loss of husbands, wives and children, governments feared a new era of terror in the skies. —Page 20

COVER ART BY STEPHEN M. HARRIS (2000) LARRY HARRIS



### Lougheed's departure

After almost 14 years in power, Peter Lougheed, the strongman of Western Canadian politics, has decided to step down as the premier of Alberta. —Page 8



### The navy feels its age

Canada's navy last week launched a summer of 15th birthday celebrations and struggled to rise above its reputation as a weakened fighting force. —Page 16



### Down the yellow brick road

The sequel to *The Wizard of Oz*, one of the most beloved films of all time, is an intense fairy tale in many ways more terrifying than the 1939 original. —Page 48



### Bachelor abroad

Charming Prince Andrew, whom British editors refer to as "Rusky Andy," did not disappoint the ladies while visiting Eastern Canada last week. —Page 59

## CONTENTS

Arts	7
Business/Economy	40
Canada	8
Cover	20
Crisis	64
Editorial	2
Film	48
Follow-up	6
Potheringham	36
Letters	1
Miscellaneous	46
Music	55
News	42
Passages	4
People	50
Television	49
World	59



## Patronage patter

Enough! You can't look at a newspaper or newsmagazine these days without seeing some new piece or editorial (often the two are indistinguishable) about the federal Tory government's penchant for patronage ("The price of power," *Canada's Coast*, June 28). Each new article seems intended only to add to its predecessor in areas of outrage, ballyhoo and sheer sanctimoniousness. Phrases such as "betrayal of the public trust" abound, as do professions of shock and indignation that the Tories, after making such political hay out of previous Liberal appointments, would dare to reward their own with terms at the trough. What is it about journalism that induces journalists with such self-righteousness? Do they really think Canadians are too stupid or naïve to know that that's the way the system works? Who are the Tories supposed to appoint to the plum jobs? Liberals?

—SOLGARD CHORIN  
Don Mills, Ont.

## Older and wiser

Until last week the minister of finance was excellent; that politicians are prepared to make sacrifices in the name of Canada ("A growing budget backlash," *Canada*, June 17). How right he is. I will cheerfully sacrifice my brain for such a worthy cause on two conditions: one, that it be implanted in Michael Wilson's skull, two, that Wilson wait until I am divided with it. Although I neither seek nor expect reward, I could be persuaded to accept an interest-free loan of, say, \$500,000. Based on the Prime Minister's confidence in the resurgence of the pro-



Wilson prepared to make sacrifices

vide sector, I could double this in no time, repay the loan and pocket a tidy, tax-free \$100,000 capital gain. To ensure that Wilson receives my little grey cells in mint condition, I will even make the ultimate sacrifice and accept a Senate appointment. In this way the danger of cerebral overload is neatly averted. Perhaps other politicians will be inspired to match this offer so that all our ministers can receive new brains. And thus, too, the first Canadian cabinet in history to have an IQ greater than 80. My age.

—DAVID BLANCHET  
St. Saviour, Que.

## Facing historical fact

The "Clarification" in your May 6 edition dealt with Barbara Amiel's comment in "Censoring one, censoring all" (*Column*, April 30) about the German view of "this case, bloody murders." However, even your clarification lies absolutely outside the historical facts. In every scholarly treatment of the Holocaust you can read the well-established fact that knowledge about and real participation in the death camps were strictly and intentionally limited to a very small group of Nazi officials. Of course, that does not exonerate Germans from the moral and political responsibility for this dark chapter in our history. But to assert that a whole German nation was made up of murderers is not only historically wrong but could create an unnecessary irritation between Canadians and Germans so closely linked in NATO for three decades.

—KENNETH GENTHER ROCH  
The Consul General of the  
Federal Republic of Germany,  
Toronto

Letters are printed and may be condensed. Writers should supply date, address and telephone number. Mail correspondence to: Letters to the Editor, Maclean's magazine, Maclean's Building, 777 Bay St., Toronto, Ont. M5W 1A7.

## PASSAGES

DEED Former newspaper publisher and military officer Richard Sankey (*The Brimfielder*) Malone, 75, of lymphatic cancer, in Toronto's Wellesley Hospital. He was publisher and editor in chief of *The Globe and Mail* from 1974 to 1978. In 1980, when *Shantown* Newspapers Inc. won its bid to take over PP Publications Ltd., which included the *Globe*, Malone acted for PP and negotiated the \$165-million price. During the Second World War, Malone founded the Canadian Army newspaper, *Maple Leaf*, and was Canadian liaison officer with British Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery.

RETIRED Reat Jalbert, 63, the sergeant-at-arms of Quebec's national assembly and hero of last year's fatal shooting incident. After Canadian Forces Cpl. Denis Lortie shot and killed three people and injured 12 others, Jalbert persuaded him to surrender. Jalbert, a veteran of the famed Royal 22nd Regiment, received the Cross of Valour, Canada's highest award for bravery.

DEED Veteran CNO announcer Bill Guent, 51, best-known since 1967 as commentator on the national finals of *Jeopardy!* for the Top of a heart attack, in Winnipeg.

ENGAGED Rock star Madonna, 26, and actor Sean Penn, 33. The singer, born Madonna Louise Ciccone, said she and Penn will marry later this summer after he finishes starring in *At Close Range* in Tennessee.

FILED FOR SERVICE Former world heavyweight boxing champion Muhammad Ali, 63, from Honolulu, Porche, 26, his wife of eight years, by mutual consent, in Los Angeles.

RESIGNED Socialist Portuguese Prime Minister Mario Soares, 63, after his coalition government disagreed over labor and farm reform policies, in Lisbon.

SENTENCED Paul Savari, 43, ex-convicted officer in the RCMP's Montreal narcotics squad, to five years in prison on drug charges, by Seniors Court Judge Guy Gauthier. Savari, a 25-year veteran of the force, was arrested in 1980 by his colleagues and was tried in secret to protect RCMP informants.

SENTENCED Soviet spy Nikolay Ogonovnikov, 58, to eight years in prison after he was suspected of changing his plea in a Los Angeles court to guilty to conspiring to obtain secret intelligence documents from an FBI agent. His wife, Svetlana, 35, also pleaded guilty and was sentenced. Former CIA agent Richard Miller, 28, faces trial in August.

## It tears through a tonic.



Gilbey's.  
The gin taste  
comes through.

ATTACH OLD ADDRESS LABEL HERE  
AND MAIL IMMEDIATELY

Send all notices to Circulation and/or Place and  
advertising mail address labels from these magazines at once!

**SUBSCRIBERS'  
MOVING NOTICE**

Send correspondence to:  
Maclean's, Box 1402 Station A,  
Toronto, Ontario M5W 1Z6

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
New Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_  
Prov. \_\_\_\_\_  
Postal code \_\_\_\_\_

Delta is a Family Affair.

The Delta family left no one out.

Call us and we'll save you time and money. That's what Delta's famed service and value are all about.



**Delta Hotels**  
 You'll appreciate the Delta Difference.

CALL DELTA FOR VALUE 800-268-4133

Winemakers Whynier Productions, Eugene Winemakers, Toronto, Massachusetts, Oregon, United States, Mexico

For just a few dollars a week, the top names in the investment business will tell you where to put your money. Every issue is jammed full of reports, columns, and features that recommend specific investment action.

Recent issues have included reports on Inuits, British Telecom, Black Photo, Noranda, Brazilian, Federal Indulgences, Newswell Services, Andros Wines, Bell Canada, Hawker Siddley, Gemini, Fluorohedge Nickel and many more. And an investment by Investor's Digest offers no risk. If you're not completely satisfied with the publication, you can cancel, return your free gift, and receive a full refund on all un-delivered issues.

In addition, for a limited time, we will include the amazing CREDIT-CARD-TWIN SOLAR CALCULATOR as a free gift with your payment. This \$21.95 value is the perfect solution to all your calculating problems. It slips easily into any pocket and even and even needs a battery or electric outlet.

Order today. Register with Investor's Digest and you'll also receive investment recommendations from the experts: the credibility of The Financial Post and the remarkable solar calculator.

1-month (6 rooms) just \$29.99

Call 1-800-387-1300 to start your subscription, or write:

—

Investor's Digest

Published by The Episcopal Press

McGraw-Hill Building, 777 Bay Street,  
Toronto, Canada M5W 1A7

## A rebel Acadian

**T**hese back near the northern limits of Kaibab National Park on New Brunswick's scenic east coast is 22 feet square. There is no electricity and only a hand-operated water pump for plumbing. Jackie Vancor, 56, has lived in the cramped space since 1978 with his wife, Yvonne, and two daughters, aged 15 and 11. Nearby, there are two hate built by Vancor's sons. The three dwellings, overlooking the picturesque Cluett Foulkes River, are visible evidence of the sticky Acadia's 16-year fight against government expropriation of bay land.

The trouble originated with a 1960 decision by the federal and New Brunswick governments to preserve 82 square miles along the Northumberland Strait. As a result, the province expropriated the property of about 1,100 Acadians living in eight tiny villages—mostly low-income fishermen and their families. But Vaujour and many others refused to co-operate. In 1972 about 30 residents occupied the park offices for 32 days. Eventually, the RCMP forcibly removed the reluctant residents from their houses. In November, 1975, holdouts flattened the four-bedroom home of the Vaujours, the last holdouts. Two years later the family moved back to the park, and they have been there ever

The Acadia's struggle to survive in their land has been punctuated by acts of violence and vandalism. Arsonists have destroyed three buildings, and after a second occupation of park offices in 1979, the New Brunswick Court of Queen's Bench declared the federal Crown the owner of the park and ordered Vauxton and other squatters to leave. While a majority of park dwellers are non-violent, some, like Vauxton, say "you can't compete with the dollar for any way of life," the unemployed fisherman and father of nine told *Maclean's*. But time may be running out for the rebel and his family. In May the New Brunswick Court of Appeal refused to grant a stay of execution of the eviction. Vauxton could probably appeal the decision to the Supreme Court of Canada, but in the meantime, said Vauxton's O'Brien, assistant regional director for Parks Canada, "He must obey the law and leave the park. The only question is when."

—Cross Wood in Melser

# Memorywriter typewriters. They're too good to forget.

David Robinson  
 Laboratory Coordinator

Even a basic Memorywriter automatically performs those mundane manual typing tasks that used to eat up so much time.

This instant an openpage can store any number of lengthy reports and recall any one of them instantly for quick, easy and error-free reprints.

The response to the line of Monogramwriters has been unforgettable. Secretaries who use them are overwhelmingly in favour of the features. Managers who buy them feel the same way about the value

Which reminds us of another thing you can forget about when you get a Xerox Memorywriter.  
Other typewriters

When you buy Narco, you get Tary.

**Aspirin:** Aspirin (Nasorex) stands for

Team Xerox stands for dedicated service and support people.

But most of all, we stand for solutions that fit

**Solutions that fit.**

## XEROX

Xerox products are available at a Xerox Store, or from your Xerox Sales Representative.

For more information call 1-800-387-1000 your local Xerox office or those at one of the companies in Xerox Canada Inc., P.O. Box 18, Station 97, Toronto, Ontario M5Z 3P9

Please ☐ Send no information. ☐ Have a sales representative call.  
☐ Arrange a demonstration.

**Keywords:**

74-10

THE

Compu

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Case: \_\_\_\_\_ Page: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

© 2000 Blackwell Science Ltd *Journal of Internal Medicine* 247: 105–112

575026 is a registered trademark of XEROX CORPORATION used by XEROX Copy USA INC. as a registered use. 575026, 584 and 585 are trademarks of XEROX CORPORATION.

# INTRODUCING STELLAR. THE ONE WITH ALL THE EXTRAS THAT YOU DON'T PAY EXTRA FOR.



Dual air vents. Stellar.



Michelin all-season radial tire. Stellar.



Reclining front bucket seat and adjustable rear seat. Stellar.



Rear door lock. Stellar.



Child-proof rear door lock. Stellar.



Instrument window with wiper. Stellar.



Interior door handle with lock and glove box. Stellar.



Stellar. Impressive styling and lots of extras. Stellar.

The exciting and very luxurious Stellar is also the very affordable Stellar.

Those luxury touches you see above are just some of the reasons Stellar is attracting so much attention. After all, who ever heard of Michelin all-season, steel-belted radial as standard equipment?

When you visit a Hyundai dealer, you'll see many more standard fea-

tures. Including the quartz halogen headlights, tinted glass, side-window demisters, child-proof rear door locks, cup-hold crisper.

You'll be invited to slip into that contoured, fully-reclining front bucket seat for a truly memorable test drive. Here is the pride and joy of Georgetown, the famous Italian designer. The roomy interior and easy exterior are his creation.

Here are rack-and-pinion steering, power-assisted brakes with disc brakes, and a manual 5-speed transmission.

Test drive the very luxurious, very affordable Stellar today.

The one with all the extras that you don't pay extra for.

**STELLAR BRINGS THE COST OF LUXURY DOWN TO EARTH**



## COLUMN

# Why appeasement will not work

By Barbara Amiel

Why do so many Canadians have such sympathy for the far left? The question is simple but not simplistic, examples abound.

Item: Ke-Toronto mayor John Sewell is currently a colonel for The Globe and Mail. For four days last May he was reported as official visit to Toronto by a delegation from the Soviet city of Volgograd (formerly Stalingrad). Sewell's attitude to the visit was reflected in his description of the delegates—some of whom were bureaucrats and all of whom would have had to be cleared by the Communist party before being allowed to give interviews on Soviet life. Sewell described the visitors as "petite . . . jolly . . . having an air of innocence."

Sewell then told readers of the similarities between the lives of Soviet bureaucrats and Canadian bureaucrats. By talking about the personal shame of the delegates, he did not have to confront the lack of charm of the Soviet system and could emphasize instead how similar the Canadian and Soviet views of life really are. Only three paragraphs in Sewell's four columns mentioned the unpleasant moments that arose when the delegates were questioned about human rights violations in the Soviet Union. Sewell's columns implied that we had less to fear from these men than we did from the Western powers that were the blemish eyes of Ronald Reagan's America.

Item: Peter Watkins is a left-wing British film-maker whose film *The War Game* was an Oscar Watkins's film reminded the Canadian film *If You Love This Planet*, which also won an Oscar, in its implicit political alignment, namely, that the contemporary threat of war comes from the Western allies rather than the Warsaw Pact and that it is the responsibility of the West to stop the current military buildup. Watkins is busy with a new work, called *A Film For Peace*.

In attempts to raise money for the project, Watkins and his supporters have distributed series pages of notes. Essentially they follow the standard Western line: nuclear war is immoral and can only be prevented by getting the West to change its way. There is again no mention of the Soviet military buildup and not a word about the aggressive actions of the Soviet Union in the post-Second World War era. Its anti-West attitude is probably best illustrated by one sen-

tence: "Even in the United States, where billions are being squandered on an insane arms race, there is massive unemployment and 34 million people now officially qualified as poor under US poverty standards." No mention is made of Soviet poverty or what percentage of the Soviet GNP is spent on arms.

There is nothing new about Watkins's anti-West approach. It is interesting in that the largest institutional contribution to his new film is the Canadian taxpayer. The National Film Board has contributed \$300,000 toward the picture. To the best of my knowledge, the NFB has never made a film based on the thesis that peace may only be maintained through Western strength.

Item: The Canadian government approves the relocation of the Neomagan trade office to Canada from the United States but will not help the United States boycott the Moscow-Leningrad regime of the Soviet Union. Canada still

***"Politicians cower up to totalitarians because they do not think of the consequences of their cowardly actions"***

thinks the U.S. boycott of Cuba is wrong and has given Cuba credit. Lenin trade with an Cuban soldier fight in Latin America, Africa and Afghanistan.

The examples are endless. But the important question is, why do so many Canadians seem to believe the left about the totalitarian left? Why has the Canadian Senate foreign affairs committee looked with such sympathy at the PLO and so critically at Israel? Why do our churches condemn U.S. policies in Central America and remain all but silent on Soviet activities?

The Globe and Mail, the NFB, the Canadian government—even John Sewell—all have a genuine allegiance to values of liberty, pluralism and social justice. Why then do they accommodate and give up to the very people attempting to destroy such values?

The answer, I think, is fear. It is impossible in the world of 1985 to look at life without considering the possibility of global nuclear war. This fear has caused some people to act in ways they could never rationally justify. Before the nuclear age, if a nation or society

acted in a way that was at odds with our values, the time-honored solution was to use force. But in the nuclear age, the uncertainty of nuclear war today there is a feeling that because nuclear war is unthinkable, war must be dismissed as a solution. And since the Soviet Union is perceived as being militarily stronger and psychologically tougher, we must appease the Soviets to prevent war. Heaven knows history teaches that accommodation cannot protect us from aggressive imperialism—as illustrated by attempts to accommodate Hitler.

There is also, I think, another factor at play in Canada. The reason our politicians cower up to left-wing totalitarianism is that they simply cannot or do not think through the consequences of their cowardly actions. Canada has always enjoyed the special luxury of never having to take responsibility for major geopolitical decisions. We have been a huge, secure nation but we have never thought of the world has regarded us with little concern. Canada has never had to take the first step in fighting fascism or communism in the battle to save the values it enjoys. But if politicians don't use their Christian values, the nation's destiny. This faithfulness has led to the wrong policies. If we are to prevent war, it cannot be by accommodating an expansionist totalitarian power. The fear of nuclear war runs both ways, and so long as the West has strength we can stand firm as a check against further Soviet aggression.

Even if I were wrong about this, one thought seems to have escaped these who believe it better to be red than dead. What guarantees would an all Communist or totalitarian world have against nuclear war anyway? It has been the Communists and totalitarian who have most often fought one another since the Second World War: China vs. Vietnam, the Soviet Union vs. Afghanistan, Iraq vs. Iran. It makes as much sense to turn the sword on the left as the shrinking of competing Communist expansionism in the name of peace as it did to accommodate Hitler in Munich in 1938. "Peace in our time," said Neville Chamberlain then. But the conservative major of Leipzig understood the consequences of appeasement better than the shrinking from a small risk," wrote Karl Goebbels to an American friend, "Mr. Chamberlain made war inevitable." So will our so-called peace movement, and spokesmen politicians and political commentators whose eyes and press have with good will, tears and fear.





moderately. In 1965, at the age of 36, he became leader of a party with no foot in the ground. But in the next two years he carefully reorganized the Tories, using U.S. journalist Theodore H. White's book, *The Making of the President 1960*, as his political Bible. Loughheed went on door-to-door jockeying campaigns and eventually attacked the Social Reform Party to create an industrial base with the province's oil resources. In 1967 Loughheed led his party to 57 per cent of the popular vote and six seats. Four years later an admittedly surprised Loughheed defeated the Social government of then-premier Harry Stein, winning 40 of 55 seats.

It was a stunning victory and the beginning of a new dynasty in a province undergoing rapid economic and social change. After the 1967 discovery of large oil reserves near Leduc, petroleum supplanted Alberta's wheat-based economy, and new towns developed into cities. By 1973 less than 20 per cent of Alberta's population lived on farms, and more than half dwelt in Calgary or Edmonton. Loughheed's political fortune and the oil industry were inextricably linked, just as Social Credit had been tied to agriculture. Under political consultant Larry Pratt, coauthor of *Private Capitalism*, a 1979 study of resource development in the west, "What had created Social Credit, Oil turned it, then displaced it in favor of Loughheed's Conservatives."

Loughheed also captured the imagination of Albertans as a populist politician with speeches that promised "Alberta first" and "people's capitalism." But it was the 1973 Arab oil embargo, and the subsequent price surge, that gave him the clout he sought on the national stage. As the price of oil in Canada rose almost tenfold to \$35 from \$3.5 a barrel, Loughheed's message that Albertans should control their own economic growth and reap its rewards became more strident—and meaningful—in Ottawa. In Toronto, Loughheed's William Yorke, who served in Loughheed's cabinet from 1971 to 1976 as the environment and housing portfolio, "We wanted wealth generated, accumulated and circulated in the west. It was made possible by oil."

To move toward his objective Loughheed announced a dazzling series of policies during his first five years in office. Without consulting the oil companies, he raised the province's share of oil revenues by 25 per cent and passed legislation guaranteeing direct ownership of one-third of Alberta's oil production. As a result, Alberta's oil revenues were increased to \$2.7 billion in 1977 from \$516 million in 1973.

Armed with such windfall profits, Loughheed began to intervene directly in the province's economic development. In 1975 his government created the Alber-



With wife, Joannee, planning a return to the private sector of life and of the job.

ta Energy Co., a joint government and private sector venture to invest in the multi-billion-dollar Syncrude oil sands project—in which Dow's Ontario was a \$100-million, five-per-cent equity partner—and other developments. And in a controversial move that angered free enterprise in his own name, Loughheed's government bought Pacific Western Airlines in 1974 for \$58 million in government bonds. The deal was the brainchild of David Barrett's NDP government in British Columbia. Perhaps most important of all, in 1976 Loughheed created the Alberta Heritage Savings Trust Fund, which now has assets worth \$1.6 billion.

Gaily: an early favorite for the job.



to redirect oil profits to strengthen and diversify the economy. Although Albertans still argue about its wisdom, the move is generally regarded as Loughheed's greatest innovation.

Loughheed found himself on a collision course with Ottawa, which also wanted a big share of oil profits. In the early stages of the Alberta-Ontario energy battle, which endured throughout his tenure, the eastern press dubbed Loughheed the "Shack of Calgary" and Alberta was carried bumper stickers reading "Let the eastern bastards freeze in the dark." The debate reached its most bitter point in 1980 after the Trudeau government introduced the National Energy Program, which imposed new taxes and tighter restrictions on the oil industry. Loughheed responded by introducing a planned reduction in Alberta's oil production—a tactic that resulted in a new pricing agreement with Ottawa. Said one of Loughheed's close friends, "Turning off the oil in response to the SED was the worst day in his life."

Although Loughheed made economic diversification a constant theme early in his government, critics say that the province remains as dependent on oil as ever. The percentage of the provincial labor force involved in manufacturing declined to 5.4 per cent in 1982 from a high of 20.6 per cent in 1975. Said Liberal leader Taylor: "I think he and his administration have been economic neophytes. We were more dependent on oil than we ever have been." In addition to a tidy take, Loughheed leaves his successor an uncollected dream—and a challenge worthy of a new western turn.

With Roy MacGregor, Michael Rose and Hilary Mackenzie in Ottawa.

## Why oil and Peter Lougheed mixed

By Andrew Nikiforuk

He has the cool manner of a politician, the vibrant energy of a life as a corporate executive and the firm handshake of a business veteran. Indeed, Edgar Peter Loughheed is all of those. He is also the man who has dominated Alberta's political life for almost 14 years. Loughheed, 56, was born into a prominent Alberta family that still lives as hard times. He studied law at the University of Alberta and business administration at Harvard. And he has been working voters successfully since 1967, when he first entered the provincial legislature as a loosely Progressive Conservative seeking to overturn an extended Social Credit government. Loughheed's subsequent ascent as premier owed much to his personal qualities: determination, shrewdness and a capacity for hard work developed within the provincial atmosphere of Winston Churchill's hometown that became obsessed with oil. Oil and Loughheed always mixed.

Loughheed will be remembered in Central and Eastern Canada as the political master of a party premiere on the leading edge of western development, as the tough champion of an Alberta determined to become economic master in its own house. But Western Canada is more likely to remember him as a hero, a native son whose determined pursuit of power and jealous bookending of Alberta's oil wealth forced the corporate moguls of Bay Street and the federal mandarins of Ottawa to acknowledge western aspirations. During his long tenure as premier, Loughheed's power was so complete that one observer, journalist Don Spenser, wrote in *Edmonton magazine* during the oil boom years, "You're either with him or against Alberta."

Much of Loughheed's style was shaped by his upbringing. His grandfather, Sir James Loughheed, was a prominent western Conservative and lawyer who amassed a fortune as a Calgary real estate speculator at the turn of the century and became a senator and later held several portfolios in the administrations of former prime ministers Sir Robert Borden and Arthur Meighen between 1911 and 1926. Loughheed's father, Edgar, a lawyer, grew more adept at spending money than making it and lost the family fortune during the Great Depression. Young Peter, then only 16, watched the family estate sold at auction and vowed that one day he would lead the Loughheeds back to prosperity and social prominence.

For two seasons (1948-50) Loughheed played sporadically as a part-time man for the Edmonton Eskimos of the professional Canadian Football League. Before earning his master's degree at Harvard, he audaciously courted Jeanne Estelle Rogers, the dark-haired daughter of a Canadian, Alta, physician. They were married on June 11, 1952, and have four children: Stephen, 30, Andrew, 28, Pamela, 25, and Joseph, 18. Loughheed



Playing airball. Too busy for games.

developed his widely remarked boardroom style in the offices of Maxco Co. Ltd. (now Lorain International Ltd.), a Calgary-based construction and engineering firm. He rose quickly, becoming a director in only four years. Then, in 1962 he resigned to practice law—and to follow his grandfather into politics.

Loughheed probably could have risen in the ruling Social Credit party, a right-wing, rural-dominated movement that gained a measure of urban popularity during its long time in office. But he

chose to resurrect Alberta's then all-but-defunct Conservatives—perchance because his grandfather's ties to the party and partly because it gave him a chance to build his own loyal power base. By carefully reorganizing the Tories and incessantly milking for the development of a diversified Alberta-based industrial sector, Loughheed began to make an impression on the electorate. Eventually, his Alberta Conservative party captured the province's imagination and, after four years as head of an opposition that grew to 16 from six members through by-elections, he achieved a stunning electoral victory. In 1971, surprising himself when he was a sweeping majority.

As premier, Loughheed frequently called for advice and support from alumni and corporate lawyers. Indeed, some critics suggested that the province had become a "lawyer's colony"—with Loughheed as the chief executive officer. No subject as the lord of donors, his manner to the shareholders and the legislature as an executive meeting room. During caucus meetings, when members occasionally yawned from Loughheed's thinking—as an issue, he sometimes sent notes asking other members to forward views similar to his own so that he could win the day. Few refused. Observed *Edmonton magazine* in 1976, "Loughheed is a consummate politician and a brilliant thinker." "He is a very strong person and comes across as a very strong person. He is very strong, and there it is."

A was evident, with few hobbies other than an occasional game of golf. Loughheed spent most of his limited free time with his wife and children. On his frequent and extensive trips abroad he invariably took one of his five children, and in some times released at a rustic French retreat co-owned by his brother Daniel, executive vice-president of Calgary-based Rose Resources Canada Ltd.

Still, he has achieved his teenage ambition of restoring the family's good name to the lofty levels of power and influence. And by resigning from office at the peak of his political strength, with his personal image as respectable and wholesome as milk, Edgar Peter Loughheed has ensured that his family name will remain in those rarefied heights for years to come. □





Peterson and wife, Shesley, at wedding: in apple juice and strawberry tarts

## Peterson takes the oath

Ontario's first Liberal government in 62 years took the oath of office last week in a garden-party setting under a flawless summer sky. As much as flawless was David Peterson's initial public performance as premier. At luncheon on Wednesday he introduced his 22-member cabinet to an outdoor throng of roughly 5,000 well-wishers, remembered the virtues of the Am-Indus dender with a moment of silence and praised Ontario's civil service as the most skilled in the country. Peterson, 41, helped set an informal tone by strolling to the swearing-in with his spouse, Shesley, 38, and their children Benjamin, 1, Caleb, 8, and Aiden, 3. They posed with members of the public as they crossed the flower-bordered lawns of Queen's Park in central Toronto. In a brief speech at the end of the ceremony, Peterson pledged to lead an open government "without walls or barriers." Then he invited the public to join him and his ministers inside for strawberry tarts and apple juice.

The next day Peterson's cabinet held its first formal meeting to prepare for this week's resumption of the legislative session, during which the Liberal leader was to outline his government's priorities. Among the cabinet's mixture of legislative veterans and political rookies was former party leader Robert Nixon, whose father, Harry, was the last Liberal premier of Ontario—49 three months in 1940. The son received no

fewer than three portfolios—treasurer, revenue minister and government House leader. Others in the cabinet included Toronto lawyer Ian Scott—a political newcomer—as attorney general and Alvin Curling, the province's first black to hold cabinet rank, in housing.

While Peterson moved into the premier's office, the man who gave him the chance to form a minority government—New Democratic Party Leader Bob Rae—watched from the sidelines, secure in the knowledge that he had two years to replenish the NDP's depleted coffers. It was as a flake between Rae's 25 New Democrats and Peterson's 40 Liberals that toppled Frank Miller's minority Tory government, which won only 52 seats in the May 2 provincial election. Wednesday, while Peterson accepted the oath, Rae sat quietly near the sea-splashed crowd. For his part, Miller spent the time with his aides. He said he had "no negative comments" to make about Peterson's cabinet changes, but the Tory leader vowed that his party would be ready to "attack on matters of substance." For a politician who seemed destined to be remembered as the man who fumbled away a dynasty, Miller retained his sense of humor. When he visited the premier's huge second-floor office last Tuesday, he left a sign on the door. It read: "Dear Bob and David: Don't get too comfortable. We'll be back soon. Frank." —CHRIS BARRETT, with Christopher Gaudin in Toronto.

## Relieved of his burden

Released and tanned, René Lévesque last week bore the air of a man recently released from a large burden. Five days after announcing his decision to step down in the fall, the 62-year-old premier was jovial as he emerged from a 90-minute meeting with Prime Minister Brian Mulroney at Malabar airport outside Montreal. In his first comment on his resignation, Lévesque needed reporters who had been predicting his demise for months. "I thought it was time to give my place to somebody else and I didn't need you to understand that."

Although as busy as half a dozen outsiders are likely to vie for the leadership, most of the presumed aspirants kept a low profile last week. Justice Minister Pierre Marc Johnson and International Relations Minister Bernard Landry, the two early favorites, both said that they were "reflecting." They are expected to declare themselves this week. Other ministers likely to run: Agriculture Minister Jean Garon, Finance Minister Yves Duhaime, Status of Women Minister Pauline Marois and her predecessor, Francine Lalonde.

The 191 last week set the ground rules for a unique leadership campaign—without a convention—that will allow anyone who has paid the annual \$5 membership by Aug. 15 to vote for a new leader. If one candidate does not have an absolute majority when votes are tabulated on Sept. 25, a runoff ballot will be staged the following Sunday. The most controversial rule governing the three-month campaign is a \$400,000 limit on each candidate's spending: transport costs and long-distance calls will be exempt from the limit, a distinct advantage to any cabinet minister with such privilege as a chauffeur-driven limousine and a government-paid telephone credit card. Said Henry Milner, a member of the party's executive committee: "There is a potential for abuse. But we felt the worst was much gray areas that requiring them would cause even more headaches."

One party member who plans to stay away from the fray is its founder, Lévesque, and he will not get involved in the race and rejected suggestions that the PQ, with its mix of hard-line sovereigntists and quasi-liberals, will be hard-pressed to survive without him. Declared Lévesque: "I am pretty darn sure the party can manage. There is an old French saying: 'The comestibles are full of unreasonable people.'"

—ANTHONY WILSON BOUTIN in Montreal



**THE DARK TASTE  
THAT ECLIPSES EVERYTHING.  
BACARDI DARK RUM.**

A RICH CARIBBEAN TASTE WITH THE SMOOTHNESS OF BACARDI.

# The government's retreat on pensions

By Michael Rose

When Finance Minister Michael Wilson stood in the House of Commons last Thursday in retraction of budget-repealed restrictions on old-age pension payments, a dramatic white-baired woman named Solange Denis switched from the visitors' gallery. A week earlier Denis, 63, had congratulated Prime Minister Brian Mulroney

press conference the next day Mulroney declared, "The government clearly, in hindsight, did not proceed in as wise a manner as should have been the case." The pension issue was the most serious political miscalculation of the government's first session—which adjourned last Friday until Sept. 5. An opinion poll, commissioned by the Montreal Gazette and four other newspapers and conducted after Wilson's budget, revealed that

concerns. Declared Wilson: "It was not the intention of the government to cause uncertainty for anyone, least of all those who most need assistance." Still, he delivered another stern warning about the size of the federal deficit and introduced two measures to recover the cost—an estimated \$1.6 billion a year by 1990—of backing down on the pension issue. A special 10-per-cent surtax on large corporations will be levied for 18 months, instead of the 12 months announced in the budget, and the federal excise tax on gasoline and other transportation fuels will rise 1 cent a litre to a total of 4.5 cents on Jan. 3, 1987.

Mulroney and Wilson met as the pension issue last Monday night, at which point the Prime Minister said he favoured a return to full indexing. Until then, senior government officials were working on a proposal that would have restored inflation protection only for the neediest pensioners—the 1.3 million who receive all or part of the \$20.95 maximum monthly Guaranteed Income Supplement, in addition to their regular \$260.14 Old Age Security payment. Two days later Wilson met Mulroney for lunch and insisted on recovering the rest of the pension retreat through higher taxes, Mulroney agreed. Wilson dismissed reports that he had threatened to quit if the pension measures had been simply rounded without offsetting measures. Said Wilson: "Why would I want to resign? That's the last thing I want to do."

After Wilson's statement they met her supporters' apparently while oppositionists who had pursued the issue for weeks jumped to their feet to congratulate one another. There was jubilation among pensioners' groups. Said Les Babin, a 75-year-old retired auto worker from Windsor, Ont., who is vice-president of the 400,000-strong National Pensioners and Senior Citizens Federation: "I am extraordinarily pleased that we were able to accomplish this reversal. I think the government has learned its credibility among senior citizens in a very serious way." Argument over Wilson's budget is expected to resume when Parliament resumes in September, with both opposition parties pledged to continue their attack. But for Solange Denis, who in less than two years will begin receiving her pension, the battle was over. Late Thursday afternoon she and her husband, Vincent, walked quietly away from the Commons to take a bus home. Said a constable Denis: "We are just ordinary people."

With Greg MacGregor, Terry Duggan and Hilary Macdonald in Ottawa.



Wilson after his statement: a victory for senior citizens and Opposition MPs

during a senior citizens' demonstration on the Parliament Hill lawn, where she called him a liar for breaking an election promise to protect pension benefits from inflation. When it became clear that Wilson's statement Thursday amounted to a full government retreat on the issue, Denis—wearing a white painted car and a pink carnation—ably rallied her right-hand and led the V-for-victory sign at the jubilant opposition benches below.

The recent, under heavy political pressure, was a struggle both for elderly Canadians, who now against Wilson's May 23 budget, and for the opposition. At the same time, it was a humiliating defeat for the government that tarnished its earlier image as a sensitive and sure-footed administration. At a

although 48 per cent of Canadians over 55 said they voted for Mulroney's Conservatives last September only 30 per cent claimed they would do so now. As well, 63 per cent of all respondents said they trusted Mulroney less to keep his promises than when he first took office. For her part, when asked by reporters on Thursday whether she could trust Mulroney again, Denis paused and said, "Not completely."

Originally Wilson had proposed that starting next Jan. 1, quarterly increases in Old Age Security payments would no longer rise to reflect the first three percentage points of the inflation rate. And last week, defending the government's about-face, he claimed that improving economic conditions had allowed him to respond to pensioners'



Stanza GL with standard sunroof

## OPEN IT UP AND GET A SURPRISE.

The Stanza GL four door sedan and Stanza XE five door hatchback offer an exceptional combination of luxury, performance and standard features. Cruise control, tilt steering, 6 speaker AM/FM stereo, tinted glass, tachometer. And there's more: digital clock, intermittent wipers, electric rear window defroster, tinted glass—again all standard. And, of course, air conditioning is an optional feature. Surprise?

Now, get ready for surprise number two. Both models have room for five adults and plenty of luggage. Lots of

room. Stretch out and relax kind of room. But room isn't everything without comfort. There's surprising luxury with fully reclining front bucket seats with rock, roll dash electronic. The 4 door GL even gives you electric sunroof, power windows and stereo cassette. And there's still one more surprise—performance.

With four wheel independent suspension, rack and pinion steering, front wheel drive, a five speed overdrive or available automatic and a 2.0 litre overhead cam engine. Stanza's performance and handling is surprisingly sporty.

Now, the best for last. Stanza prices start at \$21,395\*. Not bad for options



Stanza XE hatchback

## NISSAN STANZA



\*When shown as a two door model and a hatchback, prices are as shown. Prices shown are for the 1985 Stanza GL four door sedan. Dealer delivery charges, taxes and fees. Excludes tax for the Stanza GL four door sedan shown as a two door model. A vehicle is shown.

**NISSAN**  
MAKING MOTION



## The navy: seeking rejuvenation at 75

By Chris Wood

Canada's first venture into maritime defence was inaugurated May 19 in the closing months of the 1870s that hostility between Imperial Russia and Victorian Britain could disrupt the transatlantic grain and lumber trades. Prime Minister Sir John A. Macdonald asked London for a fleet to protect the Atlantic coast. Ottawa's appeal went unheeded until finally, in 1885, a distressed British Admiralty presented Canada with its first warships, the wood-hulled corvette *Charybdis*. It was a floating disaster. While anchored at St. John, N.B., it broke loose in a gale and damaged several other ships. Two people fell through the decaying planks of its gangway and drowned. The following year Canada returned the derelict *Charybdis* to the Royal Navy. It was another 28 years before Ottawa gathered its nerve again and launched the Royal Canadian Navy in 1910. Now, in the wake of 75th anniversary celebrations in Halifax, Canada's navy is straining once more to overcome its image as too small, too old and too toothless.

Even last week's celebration—in the presence of Gov. Gen. Jeanne Baré, the Royal Navy's Prince Andrew, new brass and old salts—evoked echoes of the *Charybdis* and its equally out-of-date successors, charvelled British cruisers *Niobe* and *Rainbow*, taken under Canadian command in 1909. As the massed naval artillery of 34 warships pounded out a

rhymed and its equally out-of-date successors, charvelled British cruisers *Niobe* and *Rainbow*, taken under Canadian command in 1909. As the massed naval artillery of 34 warships pounded out a

Wood: new ships in old bottles



salute to Commander-in-Chief. *Naval* under the first survey shows in as days in Halifax harbor, the 13 Canadian vessels stood out as comparative museum pieces beside sleekly modern vessels from the navies of 12 allied countries.

As size and strength reduced the seagoing strength of Canada's navy by more than half from its 1965 peacetime peak of 82 ships and 30,000 sailors, the paltry condition of the Maritime Command became a perennial lament in the nation—and a complaint among allies. In the Second World War, the navy's fleet of 450 ships and 95,000 officers and men made Canada the world's third-mightiest allied sea power after the United States and Britain. Now, old hunch remains, the country's 71,000 km of coastline on three oceans results in near defencelessness as when the *Wabigoon* rammed a rock off Cape Sable Island a year after her purchase for \$1,075,000, disabling the better half of the two-armed *endless* fleet for a year.

In a modern war, the navy's chief, Vice-Admiral James C. Wood, told Macdonald's, the older destroyers that comprise four-fifths of his command would need protection from other navies to survive. A \$3.6-billion program will, by 1995, provide six new patrol frigates with electronic armaments for fighting submarines, planes and other ships. But

Destroyer squadron off British Columbia, and (above) HMCS Athabasca in the Atlantic, behind the curve on equipment

the program is scaled down from a 1975 proposal to build 34 replacement ships. And even then the navy will be unable to field its commandments to national sovereignty and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization by the end of the century. Strategy specialist Edward Lettverk at the Georgetown Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington, summed up a widely held view among allies when he proved the navy's "good quality men," he added, "Look, there simply is not enough Canadian navy."

Still, some expert allies hold a more measured opinion. British U.S. Rear Adm. Gene LaRoque, director of Washington's Center for Defense Information, told Macdonald's "The Canadian navy is a small, elite, extremely capable force. They are effective in asymmetric warfare and they have been surprisingly innovative. They have, for example, devised a method of pulling helicopters down to the deck of small vessels." According to LaRoque, Canada was right to "adjust the size of its navy to the size of the population" and to choose to build frigates, rather than submarines (a seven-year, \$50.4-billion refit of three 1960s-vintage submarines, the *Okanagan*, *Cythere* and *Compend*, is nearing completion). He added, "In times of peace the frigates can be used to show the Canadian flag around the world, and in times of tension they can escort Canadian or NATO ships."

Among 51 specific assignments, Maritime Command—including 26 *Acoms* and *Truders* patrol planes and 38 *1960s*—Sea King helicopters—is responsible for defending Canada's coastline and protecting sovereignty in adjacent economic zones in the Atlantic, the Pacific and the Arctic archipelago. It is com-

mission getting the navy up to speed



mitted to assist NATO in defending North Atlantic sea lanes carrying more than half the country's overseas trade and to provide logistical support to Europe in the event of war. But despite a 20-per-cent budget increase to \$1.8 billion this fiscal year, shaggy-bird costs have forced reduced ship maintenance, sea time and training hours. Rear Adm. Gavin Hadden, 38, a Sea King pilot aboard the frigate HMCS *Ampels*, "I do not like the frustration of being behind the curve when it comes to equipment."

But celebrated submerged frustrations have when NATO's eight-ship Standing Naval Force Atlantic sailed into Halifax. The squadron of frigates from Belgium, West Germany, Norway, Portugal, the Netherlands, Britain and the United States dashed exercises in the English Channel before joining the naval birthday party. By Friday morning from France, Italy, Brazil, Sweden and Poland had joined Canadian and NATO ships for a ship-look review by the Governor General and Prince Andrew, a veteran of naval helicopter action in the 1962 Falklands War.

In reviewing the ships in Halifax harbor, the royal visitor witnessed age beside youth. The 28-year-old steam-driven Canadian destroyer HMCS *Margaree* carried only an antique 3.8-calibre twin-gun mount. The swift Dutch frigate *Pieter Florin*, commissioned less than three years ago, bristled with anti-



Queen's messenger Peter Floritz, and (below) HMCS Okechegone. High technology and a shaky reliance on reefs

aircraft and automatic armaments, electronic radar jammers and devices to quiet clouds of metal chaff designed to confuse attacking guided missiles. West Germany, Italy and France also sent computerized representatives from their fleets, all commissioned since 1982. The newest Canadian vessel at anchor, HMCS Algonquin, entered service in 1973. Two-thirds of the Canadian navy's ships

date from the 1960s and 1960s.

Ottawa will spend \$19 million this year out of a total projected \$196 million earmarked to modernize the country's 18-ship warships by 1987, installing new electronics and weaponry. A further \$17.4 million has been created on "contract deferrals" for updating four younger Tribal class destroyers with, among other gear, better anti-aircraft

and antimissile defenses. Even after the reefs, most of Canada's ships will fall short of standards set elsewhere in the NATO fleet. As Maritime Under Wood noted, "You can only get so much new wine back into an old bottle."

The cost of relying on warships that have outlived their designed lifespans was dramatically illustrated early last month. The 21-year-old HMCS Niagara

Sea King helicopter landing on HMCS Sagamore, 'surprisingly innovative'

dragged into Halifax harbor with the steel and aluminum deck of her operations room split by a 40-foot-long crack. Metal rivets holding the deck together, weakened by time, had given way during exercises off Bermuda. Only six months earlier the ship had left drydock following a \$16-million stem-to-sterngun rest. The ship was hastily scrubbed from last week's assembly so that repairs could be made in time to send her to sea again with NATO's Atlantic squadron in August.

It wasn't the first time the navy has suffered acute embarrassment over equipment problems.

• Tests as far back as 1971 showed that the navy's polyester uniforms could catch fire in some shipboard conditions. The uniforms were not replaced until this year's return to traditional dark-blue belt-buckered dress.

• In the fall of 1981, the Soviet Union sent a task group of brand-new Krivak-class guided missile destroyers and a Kara-class guided missile cruiser within 60 miles of Vancouver Island. The 26-year-old Canadian destroyer sent out from Esquimalt to shadow the Soviets carried no defenses against missile attack.

• In November, 1981, all 16 of the navy's older steam-driven destroyers on both coasts were ordered outlaid to port because some had cracks in their boilers.

• In June, 1982, the navy's 35 Sea King anti-submarine helicopters were ground-

ed for replacement of cracked engine nozzles.

• The same month, Maritime Command's Commodore Hugh MacNeil confirmed that obsolete communication equipment on some Canadian destroyers rendered the ships unable to share tactical data with other NATO vessels.

• In September, 1984, Commodore John Harwood acknowledged that Cana-

New recruit Mary Florence: time warp



da has no capacity to draw men from its principal naval base, St. John's. "If someone were to mine Halifax harbor, it would sink off the port."

While less dramatic than equipment failures or fuel shortages, the navy also suffers manpower problems in both its regular and reserve forces. Staff shortages have caused a lack of quick replacements for detached specialists on some vessels. In testimony this spring before the senate subcommittee on foreign affairs and defense, retired rear admiral Michael Martin said, "Corps must work harder because they're working on a reduced old equipment." As well, although the navy has identified between 3,000 and 10,000 jobs it says must be assigned to primary naval reserve personnel in the event of war, Parliament has authorized it to recruit only 3,000 reservists. Asks naval reserve director Capt David Pollard, "How do you acquire and train 3,000 people to fill 9,000 billets?"

Almost one-third of the naval reservists is women, but the navy officially discourages the notion of integrating female sailors into full duty at sea. Female crew members have served at sea as deckhands, supply and policy staff on the auxiliary diving support ship HMCS Cormorant, making up about one-fifth of the crew of 70. But Maritime Command does not train women for five so-called hard sea trades—boats, radio operator, gunner, radar plotter and diver. The Canadian Human Rights Commission criticized the military's arguments for excluding women from combat roles as "sexist and unresponsive." But said Pollard: "It is a political decision. If the government says we should let women be sailors, we will let them. We will put them in positions where they can be slaughtered." Added Maritime Command's Wood: "I personally would not want my wife or daughter in that business." Defence Minister Erik Nielsen said last month that the full integration of women in the armed forces is "premature." For Sheila Finestone, Liberal member of Parliament for the Montreal riding of Mount Royal, the navy's attitude is out of date. Said Finestone: "It is a management problem with leadership that is stuck in a martial time warp."

But for the Canadian navy—the feature in a military tattoo spectacle that tears 12 cities this summer and the host of another assembly of ships off Vancouver and Victoria at the end of August—the most urgent priority is to fix this warship year in to free itself from the breeding albatross of antique equipment and to leave the Charlybids image in its wake.

With Ken MacQueen in Ottawa, William Leach in Washington and David North in London.



# A new Reign of Terror

By Ross Lyster

On opposite sides of an out-of-control world last week, aviation investigators painstakingly worked to reconstruct the causes of two explosions. In the Irish city of Cork, seven grim-faced pathologists unspooled green plastic body bags holding the remains of some of the 329 passengers and crew killed when an Air-India 747 jet—bound for Bombay from Toronto and Montreal—plunged into the sea off the Irish coast. Nearby, technical experts sifted through wreckage, frustrated by their inability to find the plane's "black box"—the flight data recorder that might unlock the mystery of the disaster. But Montreal's lab learned that investigators did discover a second taped radio transmission between the doomed aircraft and the control tower at Shannon Airport. And as the tape bowls and shreds as the aircraft plummeted into the Atlantic.

At the same time, Japanese police worked their way through debris from a second fatal accident, an almost simultaneous bomb blast at New Tokyo International Airport (Narita) that claimed the lives of two women boarding baggage from a CP Air flight from Vancouver. And as the two investigations continued last week, evidence seemed to point to a chilling scenario from a base somewhere in Canada, unidentified terrorists had planned to blow up two jumbo jets, carrying almost 300 passengers to the same subconscious.

**Security:** In the outpouring of grief and anger, world leaders grappled with the consequences of another week of terror in the skies. In Canada, police launched a search for two Sikh militants suspected of planting bombs in baggage stowed aboard the Air-India jet and CP Air Flight 003 from Vancouver to Tokyo. At the same time, the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation was also seeking the two Sikhs—Lal Singh and Armand Singh—in connection with an alleged conspiracy to assassinate Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi during his visit to Washington in June. And Canadian Transport Minister Donald Macdonald announced stringent new airport security measures aimed at curtailing air terrorism (page 36). Other countries—including the United States, Britain and India—issued similar crackdowns. Declared Deputy Prime Minister Erik Nielsen, chairman of the

federal committee on national security and intelligence: "We will not allow this country to become a killing ground for international terrorism."

While police and politicians wrestled with the larger questions raised by last week's tragedies, hundreds of anguished relatives of the 329 victims of Air-India Flight 182, including 229 Canadians, converged on Cork in search of information about their loved ones. Many were in tears and near-collapse as they filed



Non-comfort Toronto mourners shattered lives

past a massive police guard at Cork Airport, ignoring requests by Irish authorities to stay away from the area until all 329 bodies recovered from the crash could be identified and buried. "I have no idea what happened," said Evelyn Acharya, whose daughter, son-in-law and grandson had been returning home to India after a vacation in Canada. "But I just had to come here. There's nobody left." Added another mourner, Ashok Rao, a civil servant whose two nephews, aged 15 and 11, died while travelling to visit him in India during the school holidays. "Our world is completely shattered. If this was a bomb, the whole world has to unite against such things," he said, for the sympathy of those who journeyed to Cork wanted in vain for information on their missing

relatives. The Irish government said that many of the 328 bodies that were not recovered might wash ashore on the coasts of Ireland, Britain, France and possibly Spain over the next few weeks.

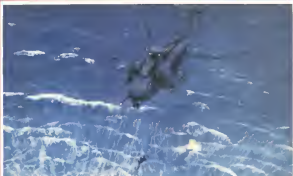
As well, the Air-India disaster opened new wounds in the decades-old struggle between Sikhs and Hindus in the Indian subcontinent. Although leaders of Sikh communities in Europe and North America denied any responsibility for the crash, a cable to *The New York*

Times claimed that explosives had been placed aboard Flight 182 by a group called the Sikh Students Federation 10th Regiment. The anonymous caller said that the saboteurs had bombed the plane in a protest against "Hindu oppression" in India. Another anonymous caller to the Canadian broadcaster *Canadian* in Toronto claimed that the explosives were the work of the *Kashmir Liberation Army*, which is fighting for independence for the northern Indian state of Kashmir.

Spokesmen for the World Sikh Organization in Washington said the call to *The New York Times* had actually been placed by an Indian official as part of that government's "continuing campaign of defamation of the Sikhs by attempting

to brand them as terrorists in the eyes of the Western world." Canada has about 200,000 residents of Indian origin, many of them in Toronto, Vancouver and Montreal, about 34 per cent of them Sikhs. Said Kunal Dhillon, a Toronto Sikh: "We have no proof that Sikhs were responsible for the crash. There is enough tension as it is."

**Strategic:** The Air-India disaster and the explosion in Tokyo raised concern about Canada's ability to combat international terrorism in Ottawa, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney insisted that airport security in Canada was already "the most stringent in the world"—but ordered officials to "re-examine all aspects of airport security with maximum urgency" as part to make at the earliest possible moment. In New Delhi, the *Hindustan*



*Times* charged in a front-page editorial that the Canadian and many European governments have been "remarkably unresponsive to the Indian government's warning about various anti-India extremist groups operating from foreign territories."

**Dangers:** In fact, the Indian High Commission in Ottawa warned the external affairs department of the possibility of danger and hijackings on a mid-May note. Transport Canada deployed extra police in Toronto and Montreal air terminals and began to monitor lag-

ging X-ray checks on Air-India flights more closely. But when Flight 182 left Canada on June 23 there were several apparent security lapses. For one thing, because of a malfunction in a machine which scans baggage at Toronto's Lester B. Pearson International Airport, only 75 per cent of the baggage loaded onto the jumbo jet was subjected to X-ray screening. The rest was checked with hand-held metal detectors, which are much less effective.

Later, during a scheduled stopover at Mirabel International Airport, 45 km

eastward of Montreal, three mistakes were held after examination by electronic sensors in the airport's cargo marshalling area. A private security guard took the baggage to a decompression chamber, where it was checked the next day and declared harmless by a Quebec provincial police bomb disposal unit. But because there had been no specific security concern about the flight, Air-India officials were not required to notify Transport Canada of the incident. According to Mulroney, if his department had been in-

RAF helicopter (above) searches the Atlantic; Irish sailors in Cork with bodies shrieking and crashing release



found that suspicious bags were seized, the flight was to have been held until all of the luggage had been searched.

Instead, the gleaming white Boeing 747 with red markings—the slogan “A plane in the sky” near its tail—was allowed to leave Shannon on the morning of its 15,500-km, 15½-hour journey to Bombay. Inside the cabin the door would have roared and many passengers of their Indian homeland. Gold pleated curtains separated various sections of the plane and on the walls were portraits of Indian village life. After the airliner reached its cruising altitude of 31,800 feet, flight attendants in multi-colored silk saris offered economy-class passengers a choice of masala chicken, curries, lamb in cream sauce or, for vegetarians, rice gizzled with special vegetables. First-class travellers chose from a menu of lobster in cheese sauce, broiled lamb cutlet with mint jelly or quail in sauce with poon—fried Indian bread. Passengers were also offered a choice of three sweets. *Air Paradise*, *Phar Lap* or *Reynolds*, a popular Indian romantic film. Then, about an hour before the plane was due to land in London for refuelling, pilot E.H. Norcross, 56, with 38 years of flying experience, reduced the air-traffic control centre at Shannon. The jet was cruising normally, he reported. Behind him, most of the passengers would probably have been sleeping and the crew was scheduled to start preparing breakfast.

Then, at 8:15 a.m. local time (13:15 a.m. EDT) Flight 182 disappeared from the radar screens at Shannon. Just before crash-landed, and Canadian investigators. At LaFleur, there was a second radio conversation with Shannon exactly eight minutes after the previous one. On it, he said, could be heard the sounds of “rattling, banging and shuffling” in the cabin. “Add one of the controllers later.” There was a frightened feeling. “We have never had anything like this before.”

**Mayday.** Within minutes, mayday calls went out to all vessels in the area, and Irish and British rescue helicopters made the scene. Within an hour, a fleet of four ships and eight Spanish fishing boats was in the area, assisted by three Royal Air Force Nimrod aircraft, 11 RAF helicopters, a US Air Force C-130 transport plane and two American helicopters. But it was clear from the story that there was little chance of finding anyone alive. Even if passengers had survived the explosion, the cold waters of the Atlantic would have killed them in minutes. “India was floating everywhere,” said Lt. Gordon Jones, pilot of an RAF helicopter that shot up corpses from the sea. A British Navy aircraft, Lt. Richard Crith, examined bodies aboard the helicopter and concluded that the victims must have died quickly. Said Crith: “The bodies

were largely intact—badly shattered and broken, but all in one piece.”

In Ottawa aides to the Prime Minister called him at his Harrington Lake summer retreat at 8 a.m. with the first reports of the Tokyo explosion and the



Travelers at Mumbai airport greet survivors.

Air-India plane's disappearance from radar screens. By 10:30 a.m. external affairs had set up an emergency task force and it began the first of a continuing series of meetings.

McCreary added to be kept informed, and at lunchtime he decided to call Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. But as aides were placing the call, Irish Prime Minister Garret FitzGerald telephoned to assure Mulroney that he would provide him with all information as it became available. Both leaders then coordinated a telegram to Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone expressing sympathy

for the death of the two Japanese baggage handlers and to offer their full co-operation in the investigation. Then Mulroney put through his call to Gandhi, expressing his sympathy. Said an adviser: “Mulroney was concerned with the loss, suffering and sorrow but also with the spectre of terror hitting Canada in a way that we have not seen before.”

**Saboteur.** The most likely explanation for the loss of Flight 182 was that a bomb—probably near the cockpit—had exploded, destroying the plane's tracking system and killing the crew before they could alert ground controllers. In Washington, control on whether a terrorist organization sabotaged the plane and whether the new group was also responsible for the explosion 55 years after the attack on Tokyo's Narita airport. If so, the intended target in the Tokyo blast may have been another Air-India 747 that departed Tokyo for Bombay two hours after the arrival of CR Air Flight 003 from Vancouver. As well, there was no concrete information on who the terrorists may have been or what they hoped to achieve.

At week's end, police were concentrating their search for suspects in British Columbia. According to Air-India officials in Tokyo, two men who gave their names as “A. Singh” and “L. Singh” were booked on

Flight 003 from Vancouver and were scheduled to transfer in Tokyo to Air-India Flight 301, bound for Bombay via Bangkok. Their names were also aboard the CR Air plane, but the two men did not. Meanwhile, there were reports that Japanese police had discovered Lal Singh's fingerprints on a fragment of cloth taken from a suitcase on the CR plane.

**Plots.** Investigators were not certain that the two Singhs were the same men wanted by the FBI in connection with the plot to kill Gandhi. They pointed out that all Sikh males use the name Singh, which means lion in Hindi. Still, Royal Ca-



Lal Singh (top left), left, at training school; RAF helicopter crewman (right) with Cabbage Patch doll, a token of plane's

nadian Mounted Police officers were reportedly looking Lal Singh and Amar Singh last week, although not as prime suspects in the two explosions. The two men, both former residents of Fleming, N.Y., have been targets of a warrant since May, when the FBI announced that it had discovered a plot by a group of as many as 20 Sikh terrorists to assassinate Gandhi and another Indian official who was in the United States for medical treatment. At the time, the bureau said there was “good evidence” that the two men had fled from the United States and were hiding in Canada, Britain or France.

**Reactor.** At least one of the suspected terrorists may recently have been in Vancouver. Vancouver lawyer Hird Dossy, a Sikh, told Mulroney's that a friend of his, whom he refused to identify, had been present when another man notified the mayor in early June that it was likely Lal Singh was being hidden by sympathizers in the Vancouver Sikh community. Said Dossy, who was badly beaten by Sikh extremists last February because he opposed militancy: “I am angry that the government did not take as seriously. As a country, we must accept responsibility for not being vigilant enough to track down these individuals.” He added that only a “tiny, limited fringe” motivated violence to support demands for a separate Sikh state in India.

Meanwhile, an FBI official confirmed last week that Lal Singh was one of four

Sikhs who attended a private training school for commandos last November in a wooded area of Birmingham, Ala. The school's director, Franklin Campy, 38, and (last) the two-week, \$350 course includes instruction in the handling of grenades and mines but not the use of sophisticated time bombs. Said Campy: “They wanted to learn to attack armoured vehicles. They wanted to learn assassination techniques and they wanted to learn how to blow up trains.” At the time, he assumed that they planned to use their new knowledge in India. He added: “We have no information all over the world. What they do after they leave here is a different story.”

The most stringent security measures implemented last week caused delays in airport. Travellers boarding international flights in Toronto waited up to four hours as airline staff X-rayed or opened all checked luggage. There were similar delays in Vancouver and Montreal, with many passengers turning up hours ahead of the scheduled departure. Bomb threats disrupted flight schedules around the world. Air-India Airways, unable to get Flight 182 from New York to London was forced to land at Gander, Nfld., where it spent 14 hours on the ground before resuming its jour-

ney. Later, an Air Canada jet en route to Montreal and Toronto returned to Zurich after an anonymous caller telephoned an Air Canada office in Paris that a bomb was aboard, though none was found.

**Reveries.** At week's end, the grim reality of that disaster was still being recorded in a narrow basement corridor of the Cork Regional Hospital, where Irish army soldiers in khaki fatigues, wearing surgical face masks and gloves, wheeled a procession of stainless-steel stretchers into an autopsy room, where a team of pathologists performed post-mortem examinations on the bodies. Across the hall were (less than 70 Polaroid) photographs of the victims' mutilated faces were pinned in a bulletin board to aid the process of identification. That wall of tragedy symbolized the new terror of the innocent abroad the world.



With Philip Winslow in Cork, Amy Bane in New Delhi, Jack Burton in Tokyo, Jim Mother in London, William Leather in Washington, Rob Lewis in Atlanta, Diane Lockman and Jane O'Brien in Houston, Don Walcott in Toronto, Amy MacIntyre, Richard Rose in Ottawa and Dan Doyle and Bruce Wallace in Montreal.



Mother Throat, grief.

# The imposition of a state of siege

By Bruce Wallace

The agenda was short but pressing. In a boardroom at the fourth floor of headquarters on Montreal's Sherbrooke Street, members of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) sat down last week at an emergency meeting to review security standards at airports around the globe.



British army tanks outside London's Heathrow Airport and passengers with luggage: 'after a while you get careless'

But one case history—the June 23 Air-India disaster—threw a dark shadow over the entire proceedings. Despite the extra security precautions imposed on Canadian airports after the Air-India crash and the explosion in a suitcase from a QF Air flight that had landed in Tokyo the same day, ICAO's top-level delegates—including Canadian Transport Minister Don Mazankowski and U.S. Transportation Secretary Elizabeth Dole—shared a mounting fear: no country can now be regarded immune to terrorism. Declared Rodney Walke, director of security for the International Air Transport Association (IATA), "Civil aviation is under siege."

**Vulnerability:** Indeed, the growing probability that bombs caused both the Air-India explosion and Air-India's plane raised grave questions about the vulnerability of Canadian airport security systems. Most of the methods and equipment currently in use were introduced in the 1970s to deal with less grave

concocting aircraft—the so-called "dirty nuke/Cuba" syndrome. With only some exceptions—including Israeli, El Al—the airlines have not X-rayed checked baggage on the theory that it could with a case would not wait to blow up the plane on which he was flying. But that theory is endangered after the Air-India and QF Air disasters. And because Canada has never consid-

ered the knife in Capt. John Mielke, the knife later passed through the system repeatedly without detection in time.

Moreover, machine operators may not examine all X-rayed luggage closely as it goes through the machine. Critics charge that private guards who operate the security equipment in airports are poorly trained and frequently become bored by the work after a few hours.



David Chertier, director of the Centre for Conflict Studies at the University of New Brunswick: "We have a national approach to security compared to the United States, the United Kingdom, France and West Germany, who have been more affected by terrorist acts."

Red Prof. David Chertier, deputy director of the Centre for Conflict Studies at the University of New Brunswick: "We have a national approach to security compared to the United States, the United Kingdom, France and West Germany, who have been more affected by terrorist acts."

**Peril:** But security investigators cite other factors contributing to the new peril in the skies. In Canadian international airports, terminal and airline employees must wear laminated color-coded badges with their photographs. In addition, they are granted access to restricted areas only through special doors that must be opened with the aid of an electronically coded card. But airline employees complain that many of their co-workers treat their passes too casually. Send one off in Toronto, "I have seen these things lying on our dashboards or hanging from rear-view mirrors. Once you get a pass, you can almost anywhere." IATA, special4046,

they have been X-rayed. But even such strict measures are not infallible. Two weeks ago a powerful bomb ripped through the Frankfurt terminal, killing three people. In addition, checked baggage is not always X-rayed. Said Bart

Tomeworth, British last week's twin tragedies, Canadian officials have moved swiftly to implement more restrictive—perhaps outgrowing—regulations. Transport Canada will buy, rent and borrow 80 new X-ray machines at a cost of \$3.4 million to ensure that all baggage is properly screened before being loaded onto planes. And nonperishable cargo is subjected to a 10-hour quarantine. As well, Mazankowski proposed the development of a "last-point detection system" that would scan luggage as it is loaded onto the fuselage of every plane. The system would be designed to prevent tampering with suitcases between check-in and loading. It could also prevent bombs or weapons from being introduced in luggage from connecting domestic flights, for which security is often looser.

Despite last week's lapses, officials are confident that Canada meets international standards, which are set out in ICAO's top-secret Airport Security Manual. However, other nations apply the manual's stringent measures unevenly and in some cases seem to ignore them altogether. In fact, many Middle Eastern airports have become notorious for lax security and dangerous for travelers. In the Libyan capital of Tripoli, Westerners are sometimes arbitrarily detained and harassed by airport officials themselves. Benin's chaotic and bullet-riddled international airport is surrounded by warring rival militias and hijackings are frequent. Aviation experts have said that Athens International Airport has the world's worst security. ICAO officials doubt the regime in Athens allegedly contributed to the 1984 hijacking and prompted Washington to issue a travel warning to American tourists using the airport.

**Rebukes:** By contrast, Eastern Europe's closely watched planes are protected by physical searches of both passengers and baggage—often to prevent the smuggling of "subversive" materials or currency. Security is equally tight in most West European terminals, where there has been a history of terrorist violence in airplanes and airports. "They all use the same equipment," explains Joe Jackson, chief of the Association of European Airlines. "The only difference comes with security philosophy, layout of the airport and staff levels of alertness."

London's Heathrow Airport, agents responsible for monitoring the surveillance of hand-held luggage are rotated every 20 minutes to ensure constant vigilance. In Frankfurt, travelers are often asked to open briefcases after



Dogs sniff for explosives in Toronto: new part

Katla, an American air force representative in Brussels: "It simply isn't practical to X-ray every bag when, as at Frankfurt Airport, you can get 10,000 bags an hour moving in a peak period. The passenger would stand it for a day



Delivering new X-ray machines, stringent measures

or two when bags are as big and, but not for any longer."

Occasionally, airports and airlines are forced to resort to extreme measures to counter the terrorist threat. After the hijacking of a Pakistan jet in 1980, an armed guard rode shipboard on a subsequent Pakistan flight to ensure that

passengers remained armed. During the early 1970s armed sky marshals were assigned to U.S. flights deemed vulnerable to hijackers. The deterrent worked as well that it went out of fashion, but last week U.S. officials were considering

reconsidering the practice. **Wallo:** As a matter of routine, El Al assigns armed security agents to travel on its most sensitive routes. At Tel Aviv's Ben Gurion International Airport, security personnel examine the contents of passengers' bags with meticulous care. The airline also maintains special security checks at foreign airports from which El Al operates. New Tokyo International Airport (Narita) functions like an armed camp, with more than 1,500 policemen and 400 private guards on duty there. They look to prevent violent attacks by left-wing extremists who sympathize with farmers opposed to the airport's expansion on their land. Passengers must present their tickets to police and submit luggage to X-ray inspection even before they may enter airport

terminal areas. But Narita's hardened, classified fences and ground sensors designed to detect any attempts to tunnel into the airport did not prevent last Sunday's fatal baggage explosion. Indeed, experts would even the most stringent controls may not match the determination of a suicidal terrorist. While the causes of last week's disasters are not yet clear, they have already exposed the weakness of last week's Canadian airport security: the myth that terrorists have no interest in Canada. In the wake of last Sunday's terror, the era of laissez-faire is gone forever. Declared Walke, spokesman David Kiy, "The day of the suicide traveler willing to sacrifice himself to blow up a plane for a cause may be drawing. God help us if it does."

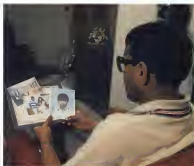
With Jack Burrows in Tokyo, Peter Lewis in Brussels, Terry Macgregor and Michael Rose in Ottawa and Paul Heron in Toronto

# The agony of those who waited

By Glen Allen

It is the children the world will remember: Chubby teddy bears and Cabbage Patch dolls, report cards and other talismans of achievement in their parents' new land, the 88 young passengers who died long before their time were aboard Air-India Flight 382 because it flew directly to Bombay and was the first to leave after school was out. They were returning to their roots—some to attend weddings and take part in coming-of-age ceremonies, others to visit grandparents and refresh a sense of their ancestral languages, arts and spiritual lives. And when they fell from the sky into the chill waters of the Atlantic off the Irish coast last week, grief that could not be contained even by their fatalistic faiths swept through Indian communities from Vancouver to Halifax. Together with her daughter, Geetanjali Malik, the wife of the Indian consul general in Toronto narrowly escaped death when they cancelled their reservations on Flight 382 two days before its departure. Said Mrs. Malik, who attended a memorial service in a peaceful field near Richmond Hill, Ont.: "Our people lose children. Our lives are hollow without them."

**Blemer:** At that same service, while a Hindu priest chanted Sanskrit prayers seeking peace for the 50 dead—half of them children—from his 300-cherry mosque in Toronto, 46-year-old Anand and Ont., accountant Lakshmanarayanan Thirupathi wept for his two sons, Deepak, 11, and Sangeet, 14, who had planned to spend a month with grandparents in New Delhi. But current photographs of life in Canada as well as medals and ashika awards they had won since leaving India three years ago. Sangeet, and his mother, Padma, who practices pediatrics in Newfoundland and came to Toronto's Lester B. Pearson International Airport to see her son off, also took along a prayer-wishing poem he had written in his life: *Deepak, Do Not Forget*. Among other parents who awake that Sunday morning to find themselves without families was Vinodina Tiro employees. Parbhatan Dhanoo, who had sent his two-year-old son, Subodh, back to his Punjab home for a ritual Hindu hair-cutting ceremony. Another son, Harish, 13, daughter Bhaski, 16, Rani, Dhanoo's wife of 18 years, and his 69-year-old mother-in-law, Nand Manjima, also perished. "All of them," concluded Dhanoo, behind the drawn curtains of a Hamilton, Ont., home full



Arup Des with picture of his wife and children. "Suddenly everything is gone away"

of barefoot mourners. "My wife, my 11-1/2 baby, my son, my daughter. Everything is black. Who should I blame?"

Anand and Suman Wadhwa, also of Scarborough, had sent their son, Akhil, who would have been 6 this week, and his eight-year-old sister, Serna, to visit relatives in the country the couple left in 1971. They chose Air-India because the children would not have had to change planes. Akhil had been wearing his Superman T-shirt and Serna a Glowbug necklace, which she told her parents would protect her "from all the dark shadows." Said 21-year-old Suman, a computer services worker: "She was my angel, and he was my sunshine. I told them it was safe. I only hope they did not think I was lying when it happened. I am sure that they must have called my name."

All week long, radiant family album snapshots of the faces of passengers of the fatal flight—145 of them from the Toronto area, at least 90 from

Syed Sadique Ansari



Montreal, 38 from Ottawa, eight from Vancouver and others from Winnipeg, Halifax and Buffalo, N.Y.—smiled out inconspicuously from newspaper pages and television screens. Among them were Shilpa Seth, 16, her eight-year-old sister, Alpa, and brother Ankur, 1, their mother, Sudhansu, and father, Satish, director of computer information services for the department of supply and services in Ottawa. For eight years the Seths have been planning a trip back to India to introduce their children to far-flung aunts. Said a close family friend "Satish came here with nothing and turned himself into a success."

**Insider:** In the Vancouver suburb of Burnaby, friends mourned the death of Sirm Madon on his 41st birthday as he flew to join his wife and two children on vacation in India. "It has hurt us all," said Derek Hughes, a friend and the principal at the Pacific Marine Training Institute, where Madon was a doc-



Wiser's DeLuxe.  
10 Years Old.  
A great whisky  
must taste its time.

*Our people and our whisky are in no hurry. That's something you don't see much of these days. But we still live up to the standards our founder J.P. Wiser set over a century ago.*

*Because lots of time and patience accounts for the smooth and distinctively superior taste of Wiser's DeLuxe.*

*There are faster ways to make whisky.*

*But there's none better.*

J.P. Wiser said it all, over 125 years ago, "Quality is something you just can't rush."

WE GUARANTEE YOUR REFUND TO OUR HISTORIC DISTILLERY IN HALLS OF HONOUR FOR 30 DAYS CALL COLLECT AT 800 960 6000







## The Apple II. Because everybody operates at least one small business.

At first glance, these may not look like your average small businesses.

Until you begin to think of mortgage rates, property taxes, tuition fees, home improvement costs, car payments. And all the work that you don't get done at the office.

When you begin to add it up, an Apple® II personal computer suddenly begins to make a lot of sense.

An Apple II can help you express your thoughts with far greater speed, dexterity and elegance.

It can quickly juggle, toss and manipulate numbers. Not to mention storing vast amounts of information.

It can make home management simpler. And staying ahead at the office easier. Even when you're not there.

It can help your children achieve

better grades. In fact, the Apple II is the leading educational computer in North America. Your children may be using one in school today.

What's more, an Apple II is the only personal computer that offers you the security of an eight year track record for reliability, expandability, and dependable dealer support.

The Apple II started the personal

computer revolution in the seventies.

Today, it's leading the personal computer evolution. With a wide array of peripheral accessories. And the largest software base in the world.

There are more than 10,000 Apple II software programs in all. Including the best selling program in the world: *AppleWorks*®.

*AppleWorks* is an integrated

software program that gives you word processing, spreadsheet and database capabilities all in one package.

It's incredibly swift, versatile and easy to use. And probably has all the computer applications you'll ever need.

There is one problem that may

The Apple II with optional Disk II.  
The Apple II with monitor and keyboard.



Apply for an Apple Card Card. See if a computer will fit.  
Apple the Apple logo and AppleWorks are registered trademarks of Apple Computer, Inc.

delay you from purchasing an Apple II.

And that's the tough decision of choosing between the Apple IIe or the more compact Apple IIc.

But if you visit an authorized Apple dealer, he, she or they will be more than happy to help you pick the one that's right for you.

After all, that's just good business. And we love good business.



# OUR HIGHEST PAYING\* SAVINGS ACCOUNT IS A CHEQUING ACCOUNT.

Isn't it time you switched over to the one account that can give you term deposit interest rates\*\* while giving you all the options you need? No matter how much or how little you keep in a new Scotia Powerchequing® Account, our rates are competitive.

Interest Rate† (per annum)	Daily Closing Balance
7 1/4%	\$5,000 and over
6 3/4%	\$3,000 to \$4,999.99
5 1/4%	\$1,000 to \$2,999.99
3 3/4%	Up to \$999.99

And, as long as you keep at least \$5,000 in your Powerchequing Account, you can earn an interest rate that's comparable to what you'd earn on our 30 day term deposits.

## NO SERVICE CHARGES

As long as you maintain a minimum monthly balance of \$500, you can write cheques, make

withdrawals, pre-authorized payments and deposits free of service charges.

## MORE CHOICES

Scotia Powerchequing also gives you the option of having a prebooked or monthly statement. For a small additional fee, you can have your cancelled cheques returned with your monthly statement.

## OVERDRAFT PROTECTION

You can also apply for overdraft protection of up to \$2,000. There is no charge for this service until you use it.

## CASH/STOP TOO

With a Scotia Cashstop® Card you have access to your account at more than 1,000 Scotia Cashstop branches across Canada and at our Scotia Cashstop Automated Banking Machines.

\*As of our last audit.

\*\*Maximum daily closing balance must be \$5,000 or more to earn a rate equivalent to that just up to 30 day term deposits. Current rates available in any Scotia branch branch.

†Current rates as of May 22/93. Rates subject to change without notice. Calculated on the daily closing balance and paid monthly.

**SCOTIA  
POWERCHEQUING**

Scotiabank

OUR BEST SAVINGS ACCOUNT IS A SCOTIA POWERCHEQUING ACCOUNT

Scotiabank



Relatives of victims arriving in Cork, Ireland, confronting the pain of the loss

tional instructor, Broadway, Que., teacher Tina Scott, 44, was awakened at 3 a.m. the morning of the tragedy with the news that he had lost his 30-year-old twin daughters, Monika and Nina, his son, Pankaj, 3, and his wife, Usha, 30. "All the threads of my life were broken in a matter of moments," said Scott. Nishith Mahapatra, 35, a mathematics and science instructor at Montreal's Loyola High School, noted one of the city's three best teachers in a 1988 poll, also took Flight 182 with his wife, Sheila, 30. On June 16—Father's Day—he had received his doctorate in physics from Concordia University—an institution that lost two professors and three students on the doomed flight. Said his son, Sumant, 27: "The world is getting insane. I think my parents have found a better place."

At the airports at Bombay and New Delhi, people waiting for friends and kin from Canada lingered in dismay or walked their grief when they learned of the tragedy. Said 32-year-old Sh-

tyranni Bajaj, who had spent an entire day on a bus getting to New Delhi from her rural home to greet a daughter returning to be married: "It was to be a day of great joy, but it is the blackest of my life." Then she wept and lost her chest in anguish.

One of many who met with twists of fate—changes in plans, broken marriages or lost moments haunting duties—was Arun Das, a 45-year-old Manassauga, Ont., civil design engineer with Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd. He had originally planned to send his wife, Ruby, and his son Arunad, 14, and daughter Anita, 16—one of many singing Indian classical dancers among the plane's passengers—on a June 19 flight. But Anita asked her father to change the date to be with a 16-year-old friend already booked on Flight 182. "The memories are unbearable," said Das, recalling the last minutes with his family last week. The leaving at the airport, he said, was "agonizing—my wife just squeezed my hand and looked at me. My daughter

hugged me and said, 'Daddy, you are a wonderful person.' They were the last time of my life. With family you have meaning in life. Suddenly, everything is gone away."

Das, like many left behind, intends to take the remains of his wife and children, if they can be found, back to the family home in India so he can cremate. But by week's end fewer than half the victims had been recovered and lay in chilly rooms of green body bags in a hospital gymnasium in the gentle Irish city of Cork. It was there that surviving relatives headed last week, as much to confront bleak reality as to find their loved ones. One of the first to arrive in Ireland last week was Mrs. Laila Padua, who had lost her husband, Vishnu, a geologist with Inco Ltd. in Sudbury, Ont., and daughters, Renuka, 18, and Arun, 15. Starting out on the window of a hotel is the nearby harbor town of Kinsale, where the Irish and Canadian governments and Air India have set up reception facilities, Padua said. "I have had the greatest loss in my life. But it was important to be here. I can relate this place to where it happened."

Under Moonlight, across Canada, Indian communities held memorial ceremonies. Most of the victims were Hindu, but some, like Muslim doctor Sagar Singh of Willowdale, Ont., who had been carrying a burial cloth with her, and Sikh Harjit, 35, a tall, white-looking Sikh in his royal blue turban, were devotees of India's other faiths. And while the world at large debated culpability for the tragedy, the memorial services were communal. More than 1,000 grieving Hindus, Parsis, Jews, Sikhs and Muslims attended a meeting in the Ottawa suburb of Gloucester and chanted the *Sri Ram*, a song of unity made popular by Indian leader Mahatma Gandhi. "There is only one God and he is all Gods," they intoned in Hindi.

In the smaller, Rockland Hill meeting, led by a priest surrounded by old grain stalks, flowers, bananas and other emblems of his faith, a half-circle of mourners prayed to Yama, the Lord of Death, to transport the souls of the dead to the kingdom of Shiva, the Hindu benign. Shiva, who incarnates the Hindu fireman with two tiger skins, Brahma, and Vishnu, is a compassionate, even mischievous figure in the Hindu Pantheon who sometimes deals with the demons. And it was the unseen spirit of Shiva, many may have concluded last week, that had also booked passage on Flight 182.

With Karna Wood in Halifax, Don Burke in Montreal, Hilary MacKenzie in Ottawa, Ann Whitlock, Christopher Gray and Paul Rosen in Toronto, Greg Greydon in Vancouver, Arun Bose in New Delhi, Jan Mathur in London and Philip Winslow in Cork.

# A Canadian minority in turmoil

By Anna Finlayson

The tragedy last week around the world, but nowhere was the grief more deeply felt than among Canadians of Indian heritage. At least 259 of Air-India Flight 182's 280 passengers and crew were Canadians, and many others were Indian citizens returning home to visit with relatives. As the victims' families and friends received confirmation of the disaster, Indo-Canadians across the country joined together in mourning. Religious leaders arranged memorial services, neighbors comforted shocked relatives, and shopkeepers closed their doors to honor the dead. But as speculation grew that a terrorist bomb had downed the Boeing 747, grief was often combined with anger and suspicion. Told Sadruddin Najvi, a Muslim grocer in Toronto's Gerrard Street Indian community: "This act cannot help bring about change. Whoever has done this, why don't they go and fight the Indians government? One hundred per cent of the people on that plane were innocent."

**Suspensions:** The same sentiment after a Sikh extremist group claimed responsibility for downing the plane. *Suspensions for Canada's diverse Indo-Canadian cultural groups said that the tragedy could have serious repercussions for Indian communities around the globe. If the claims are substantiated, the disaster could force the Indian government to intensify action against Sikh militants in the Punjab, undermining the position of Sikh moderates in Canada.* Vancouver's Malindar Gervais, president of the British Columbia chapter of the National Association of Canadians of Origin in India, feared that the tragedy would unfairly cast suspicion on British Columbia's entire Indo-Canadian population, at about 80,000 the largest in Canada. Sikh leaders last week asserted there was no solid evidence to connect any group with the Air-India disaster. Sassi Garcharan Singh, past president of the Ottawa-based Federation of Sikh Societies of Canada, "In the first place, no one has the right to say that it was a bomb. Secondly, there are other minorities being persecuted in India. Why are we getting the blame?"

Although proclamations of unity and a mood of shared grief marked the many public observances, there were signs that the tragedy had already reopened painful wounds. In Toronto's Nathan Phillips Square, shocked Indians interrupted the serenity of one memorial

service—conducted jointly by Hindus, Sikhs, and Christians leaders—after a Hindu priest denounced "terrorists who threaten to divide Mother India." A day later a bomb threat delayed the start of services at the city's Hindu Vedic of the Vedas Vishnu Temple. And Sikh leaders in several communities reported receiving threatening telephone calls.



Sikh memorial service in Vancouver temple. Interrupted by brother's left behind

**Memorial:** Some 200,000 Canadians trace their roots to the Indian subcontinent. For many of them, the troubles they hoped to leave behind continue to haunt their new lives in Canada. Others, however, have found Canada a fruitful staging ground for political protest and activism. For decades Canada's Indian immigrants enjoyed the benefits of a society that valued their skills, rewarded their industry—and respected their varied cultural backgrounds. Often highly educated and ambitious for

themselves and their children, they setled in cities and towns across the country, moving quickly into professional and white-collar jobs. Montreal's Concordia University alone lost two professors and three students on Flight 182.

Between 1971 and 1981 the nation's Indo-Pakistani population skyrocketed to 121,445 from 52,100. The newcomers retained their traditional ties to In-



Protesting outside the Sikh Golden Temple in Amritsar: a polarized political climate

greatest economic success story. But disputes over language rights and Sikh fears that the Indian government was diverting development funds to poorer areas led to demands for greater political autonomy and, in the past two decades, spawned a separatist movement. Initially committed to nonviolence, the movement became more militant under the leadership of radical cleric Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale. Its goal: the creation of an independent Sikh nation to be called Khakhsatan.

Many of Canada's recent Sikh immigrants brought with them a deep commitment to Khakhsatan. Their mili-

tancy crossed profound and sometimes violent divisions in Canadian Sikh communities. In 1982 the continuing dispute led to tragedy when a gunman opened fire, killing a Toronto lawyer and one Sikh and crippling another in the courtroom of an Ontario Superior Court judge. Later that year three Sikhs and an undercover police officer were shot and wounded in front of Toronto's Indian Consulate in a clash between Sikh factions.

In India, on June 6, 1984, the late prime minister Indira Gandhi ordered the army to storm Sikhdom's holiest shrine, the Golden Temple in the Punjab city of Amritsar, where 2,800 heavily

armed Sikh guerrillas had taken refuge. Unofficial reports placed the number of dead at more than 1,000, including this-dwelling himself.

**Sacrifices:** For Sikhs the world over, the assault on the Golden Temple was an act of sacrilege. The riot stained Canadian Sikhs and sparked demonstrations across the country. But Gandhi's assassination at the hands of her two Sikh bodyguards five months later shattered the mood of solidarity. Most Sikhs condemned the act as the work of fanaticism, still, the bloody anti-Sikh riots that broke out across India after the assassination refueled the anger of many. Despite recent efforts by Jaijit Gandhi, who succeeded his mother as prime minister, to begin a political dialogue with moderate Sikhs, a wave of terrorist bombings has claimed nearly 100 lives.

Even in Canada a small number of Sikhs have turned to extremism. Officials believe that Vancouver harbors chapters of the Sikh Students Federation 10th Regiment—one of the groups that claimed responsibility for the Air-India crash—and the shadowy Babar Khalsa organization. A Sikh publication in Britain has reported that Sikh militants had established a military training camp in British Columbia. The press is investigating the report.

Removes of growing activity by Sikh extremists gained credence three months ago when a alleged Babar Khalsa member was arrested at Vancouver airport with parts of an Israeli-made Uzi submachine gun in his possession. On the same day, authorities at London's Heathrow Airport found the missing parts of the gun in the baggage of another Canadian Sikh. Both men were later released. Sikh leaders in Vancouver say that the lead head of the Babar Khalsa group (the name means brave Sikh), Talwinder Singh Parmar, was seized by the Indian government in a case of killing a politician.

**Allegations:** In Ottawa, Solicitor General Elmer MacKay last week dismissed the suggestions that Canada was a haven for Sikh terrorists. "I am aware of lots of reports in making various allegations," he said, "but seriously think they are not true." Sikh spokesmen were at pains to condemn extremists and emphasize that they formed only a tiny percentage of the community. "We Maloney tells us not to bring our political baggage with us," said Garcharan Singh, "but we don't" is imposed upon us a sympathy with them because of what the Indian government did to the Golden Temple. But this is not the way we want to avenge it."

With *Amritsar* in New Delhi, *Gurpreet Singh* in Vancouver, *Anna Finlayson* in Toronto, *Hilary Macdonald* in Ottawa and *Bruce Wallace* in Montreal.

Bhindranwale's commitment



# Capital Punishment: The noo around our judicial system

Capital punishment was abolished in Canada in 1976 and for fifteen years before that, no jury had sentenced a man to death. Yet, despite the country's vigorous reluctance to use this sentence, there is presently a widespread movement which is calling for the reinstatement of capital punishment. Because of the pressure being applied by this movement, the government, our judicial system, and we, the public, are being forced to re-evaluate our opinions and ultimately to come to a decision that involves us as individuals, logically and morally. As individuals, we tend to make our opinions primarily on gut feelings, on our emotions, but the relevant data suggests that capital punishment is not the plausible solution to Canada's murder after reduction of violent crime.

One of the key arguments for capital punishment is that what causes that exceeding three criminals would save the taxpayer millions of dollars each year. However, the implementation of the death penalty would not save the burden on the taxpayer. First, degree murder trials because of the extraordinary cost of the trials would be significantly less expensive, since usually the longest running trials (so close to one year) are approximately one and a half million dollars every year—but this cost is unavoidable. The death penalty through appeals is a direct economic appeal, and the time these appeals take in our judicial system will in fact, levy an additional burden on the taxpayer. Also, many of these

appeals will be granted, and the maintenance of these judicial trials will have to be paid as well as the additional appeals costs.

It is more important that the costs to the taxpayer are not the financial expenditures to the judicial system that capital punishment would provide. If it is the cost of society, then capital punishment is not the answer. We must be prepared to be more lenient towards murder. In effect, capital punishment says that the taking of another's life is justified in some circumstances. If we are prepared to allow our institutions to say that we must be prepared to condone such acts as euthanasia or on the homicide side of a wife beaten by her victim. For what use these two natural, logical extensions of the principle that murder is a crime is justified.

There is also the question of who capital punishment would affect. It has been said by law professor Anthony Amsterdam that great laws lay in the right place would save virtually every body who is going to be executed. In fact, this is would only be those unable to afford expensive legal representation that would execute the death penalty, not necessarily the violent criminals to whom this action is directed.

However, the worst consequence is the over-cautious attitude that underlines our legal system when the known consequence of a guilty verdict is the death penalty. Judges tend to be more lenient on additional trials when the death penalty is in effect. Juries, in general, have trouble dealing with the guilt of sentencing a man to his death, even if that man is a murderer. So instead of delivering a verdict of guilty, you find degree murder charge, the case is then reduced to manslaughter or second-degree murder. In 1986, when there was no death penalty, 57 percent of those charged with second-degree murder were found guilty; this percentage decreased to 55.0

percent in 1990, when the death penalty was not in effect. Thus, because of a clever legal capital punishment is not employed to the mere extent of the judicial process itself.

One of the fundamental reasons for the judicial system of capital punishment is that it is not an adequate deterrent. However, it is not a proven deterrent, this claim is not a proven deterrent, this claim is not a proven deterrent. One of the fundamental reasons for the judicial system of capital punishment is that it is not an adequate deterrent. However, it is not a proven deterrent, this claim is not a proven deterrent. One of the fundamental reasons for the judicial system of capital punishment is that it is not an adequate deterrent. However, it is not a proven deterrent, this claim is not a proven deterrent.

the proportion (Zimberoff, just Executive Director of the Canadian Criminal Justice Association). The opinion may be sought in with the fact that approximately thirty-seven percent of all murderers committed in the heat of passion. These murders as well as the murderers who have no previous record, the killing of a police officer is an attempt to escape an arrest, this is not a proven deterrent, this claim is not a proven deterrent.

Another fundamental reason for the death penalty is not an adequate deterrent is not the abolition of capital punishment, the murder rate has dropped from 2.7 per 100,000 people in 1976 to 2.1 per 100,000 people in 1990.

Another fundamental reason for the death penalty is not an adequate deterrent is not the abolition of capital punishment, the murder rate has dropped from 2.7 per 100,000 people in 1976 to 2.1 per 100,000 people in 1990. Another fundamental reason for the death penalty is not an adequate deterrent is not the abolition of capital punishment, the murder rate has dropped from 2.7 per 100,000 people in 1976 to 2.1 per 100,000 people in 1990.

If we were to still support capital punishment, it should be noted that this

into country, in the world in which a death penalty, supported by severe political and military oppression, has proved effective in bringing about the end of the rule. (Hill, Oct. 18, 1981). In spite of the fact that capital punishment is not a proven deterrent, this claim is not a proven deterrent.

Last, by considering the issue, we should realize that capital punishment is not a proven deterrent, this claim is not a proven deterrent. Another fundamental reason for the death penalty is not an adequate deterrent is not the abolition of capital punishment, the murder rate has dropped from 2.7 per 100,000 people in 1976 to 2.1 per 100,000 people in 1990. Another fundamental reason for the death penalty is not an adequate deterrent is not the abolition of capital punishment, the murder rate has dropped from 2.7 per 100,000 people in 1976 to 2.1 per 100,000 people in 1990.

Our conclusion may tell us that there are certain reasons why the death penalty is not a proven deterrent, this claim is not a proven deterrent. Another fundamental reason for the death penalty is not an adequate deterrent is not the abolition of capital punishment, the murder rate has dropped from 2.7 per 100,000 people in 1976 to 2.1 per 100,000 people in 1990.

by COLLEEN WILLIAMS



# 1985

## DIANE THOMPSON STUDENT WRITING AWARDS

In 1984, the Maclean's In-Class Program Student Writing Contest was re-named the "Diane Thompson Student Writing Award" in honour of a very special teacher.

A former English teacher and department head at King Edward Campus, Vancouver Community College, Diane Thompson was a Beaverbrook scholar at the University of New Brunswick where she studied under well-known Canadian Literature specialist and editor Fred Copple.

An exceptionally well-read person, who believed that one of education's most important functions is to prepare students to take on the role of informed, conscientious citizens, Ms. Thompson was one of the Maclean's In-Class Program's strongest supporters. She was an enthusiastic participant who enthusiastically shared her innovative and stimulating ideas.

Ms. Thompson's dedication and zeal will be sorely missed by Maclean's In-Class Program. We are proud to have her name associated with our writing contest, encouraging young people to develop their writing skills to their full potential.

### 1985 WINNERS

**FIRST PRIZE: \$300.00** COLLEEN WILLIAMS  
St. Vincent's Church, Calgary, Alberta, K-12 Capital  
Foundation, The House of David, Our Judicial System

**SECOND PRIZE: \$150.00** JENNIFER BAIRD  
Hawthorne, Prince Rupert, British Columbia, Alberta  
Reading Capital Foundation, An Inevitable Choice

**THIRD PRIZE: \$100.00** SYLVIA BRENNAN  
Collegiate Institute, Waterloo, Ontario, K-12 Capital  
Foundation, An Inevitable Choice, The Government

**SPECIAL CATEGORY (SHORT LYRIC POEM)**  
Nigella, Ontario

### CONGRATULATIONS!

Congratulations to everyone! We want to tell you all about the winners made in forward motion.

Our winners were selected from across Canada. Maclean's In-Class Program Editor Wendy Dorel made the final selection. Congratulations to all students who entered the contest.

### RUNNERS-UP (in alphabetical order)

Timothy R. Gunning, Central Secondary School, Simsbury, Ontario  
Dustin Dush, Wilfrid Laurier High School, Calgary, Alberta  
Jennifer Hays, Wilfrid Laurier High School, Wilfrid Laurier, Ontario  
Paula Jones, Memorial Educational Institute, Oakville, Ontario  
Lisa Proulx, Hapgood College, St. John's, Newfoundland  
Theresa C. Malone, Parkdale Collegiate Institute, St. Thomas, Ontario  
Michael Ward, North Toronto Collegiate Institute, Toronto, Ontario



Vice-President Bush and wife, Barbara, greet the 39 freed hostages at Frankfurt, 'cruel and painful separation'

## WORLD

# Freedom for the hostages

By Michael Posner  
and Hal Quinn

As the summer sun dipped slowly into the Mediterranean, they gathered in a dusty schoolyard in West Beirut. Finally, the hostages from TWA Flight 847 were ready for an overland trip to Syria after a delay of 28 hours. But as Allyn Conwell read the roll call, hearts sank. Nine of the men were missing. Gloom turned to relief as more captives struggled onto the yard from various points in the city where Amal militants had been holding them. But a second name check revealed one of the men was still unaccounted for. When at last he arrived, Conwell ticked off the 39 names and asked, "Is everybody ready to go home?" A lost chance of "Babe" left no doubt. With that, the captives—some embracing the militiamen—set off on a voyage to freedom after 17 harrowing days of captivity.

The stay in Syria was brief—just four

enough for the Americans to conduct a hotel press conference, at which they affirmed their well-being and thanked Syrian President Hafez al-Assad, who had used his influence in the Middle East to arrange the hostage release. Without Assad's intervention, said Conwell, the Oman-based oil industry salesmen from Houston, Tex., "we would still be in Beirut with an uncertain future."

Nine hours later a commercial U.S. Air Force C-141 Starliner transport plane landed at the American Rhein-Main air base in Frankfurt, West Germany. The welcoming party included some relatives, Vice-President George Bush, his wife, Barbara, senior members of Congress and some 200 supporters. In the early-morning light of the Frankfurt dawn, the hostages climbed down from the plane, some still wrapped in green army-issue blankets, and made their way along the official receiving line. Bud Bush "you endured this cruel and painful experience with courage. America is proud of you. You are back,

and America did not compromise her principles to get you back."

Then the men moved to the nearby U.S. military hospital at Wiesbaden for voluntary medical check-ups and debriefings. In addition to testing the mental and physical condition of the hostages, U.S. intelligence officials were anxious to learn as much as the hostages could remember about the identities of their captors, members of the radical pro-Iranian Hezbollah (Party of God) Shiite sect, who killed one American—early driver Robert Southern—during the first hours of the ordeal, and the more moderate Amal militiamen who later seized control of the crisis. The staff at Wiesbaden had ample experience at welcoming returning Americans. At the same site 4½ years ago they received 32 Americans held hostage by Iranian militants for 446 days. Monday morning, 66 American flags hung from the hospital's second-story balconies—the additional seven in memory of the other Americans kidnapped in Lebanon over the past 18 months and



Robert Brown reunited with wife Jill, daughter, Melissa; seven remain

still held captive.

Indeed, while clearly delighted with the successful outcome of negotiations, U.S. officials were anxious to discourage a sense of jubilation. In a brief Oval Office address President Ronald Reagan warned that with some American hostages still in Lebanon, "this is no moment of celebration." Reagan thanked several countries for their help in ending the two-and-a-half-year ordeal, including Syria, Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Israel. He added that Washington would remember those who "stood with us and those who did not." And it is a little worrying the President declared, "Terrorists be on notice. We will light back against you in Lebanon and elsewhere. We will light back against your cowardly attacks on American citizens and property. Let it be clearly understood that those responsible for terrorist acts must be taken on by civilized nations."

That statement raised some questions of American retaliation for the hijacking. An Washington sought to put ameliorating pressure on Amal leader Nabih Berri, 66, an administration spokesman said that Reagan had received various regional options, including the closing of Beirut Airport. Indeed, it was apparently Hezbollah's concerns about a possible U.S. strike at the airport or other punitive measures that delayed the hostages' release by 24 hours.

After a final look plot, terrorists

attacked three airline offices in Madrid and bombed a car on a street in Athens outside a hotel housing U.S. servicemen. No one was injured in the Athens incident, but in Madrid one person was killed and 25 wounded after a bomb exploded at the main ticket office of British Airways in the Gran Via shopping district. The blast gutted the pre-

Textmate "Terrorists on notice"



vious and also damaged the airlines were visited by Trans World Airlines. On Monday a group called "The Organization of the Oppressed" claimed responsibility "as a direct reply to Ronald Reagan's threat that he would strike at terrorism."

At the end of the Beirut drama, all parties attempted to claim victory. The United States insisted that it had not surrendered to terrorism. Israel, from whom Berri's Amal had demanded the simultaneous release of more than 700 Lebanese detainees, maintained that it had not compromised its anti-terrorist principles. "There is absolutely no linkage," said Merv Ransome, Israeli ambassador to the United States. However, Israel announced plans this week to release about 300 Lebanese prisoners, captured during the Israeli withdrawal from South Lebanon last spring. Berri, citing Syrian guarantees, had insisted that Israel's prisoners would be released and that Washington would not retaliate. Berri based his assurances on a generally worded state department communique affirming the United States' long-standing support for the stability of the Lebanese government.

The hostages themselves, selected from a list and eggs breakfast at the 200-bed Wiesbaden hospital, survived their ordeal in Beirut with few apparent scars. While they were moved frequently, all were generally well-treated. Tom Richard Hovener, the 38-year-old, Jewish-American separated with three other hostages, mistakenly believed to be Jews, received a cake from his captors to celebrate the birthday of his wife, Sue Ellen. She, along with about 140 of the men passengers, had been freed during the first 10 hours of the ordeal.

Arthur Tager, 33, of St. Louis, described the ordeal as "Polish-cake." He said "You're a political prisoner and at midnight they rush you out of bed to this luxury resort hotel with the highest swimming pool you've ever seen, sit you down to a tablecloth dinner with very fine food and a cake with 'good luck on your way home' written on it and let us call our families until three in the morning. It was surrealistic."

Almost to a man, the 39 Americans drew a clear distinction between the original Hezbollah terrorists and the Amal militants who guarded them in Beirut. The hostages were, in the words of one American, "amalgams." About the TWA plane, they relied back the names of their guards as they walked up and down the stairs. But Amal, said Berri, "really relied in those guys." Indeed, most of the hostages expressed sympathy for Amal in statements to American television during the crisis and after it was over. Bud Conwell "We found things about our fellow man on the other side of the world that we didn't know



Emotional welcome at Rash-Mush air force base. America did not compromise.

and we found out that they're human beings. They have the same emotions, the same fears, the same hopes, the same dreams for their country that we all have."

For several hours on Saturday it appeared that the hostages would be home even sooner. For the first time, 38 hostages gathered in the subway yard in the Bay al-Raqiqah suburb surrounded by heavily armed militiamen. Some reports even claimed that all 39 TWA hostages were on their way to Damascus. The White House contacted families to inform them that the release was imminent. But before Sunday dawned, Washington retracted the reports.

The snag in the hostages' release developed after wide-spread publication in Lebanon of Reagan's description of the kidnappers as "thugs, murderers and barbarians." The extremist Hizbullah members holding four of the hostages apparently interpreted Reagan's comments as a portent of U.S. retaliation since the hostages were released. They demanded guarantees from both the United States and Israel that there would be no retaliation. A state department official declared: "Assad is being asked to go back to his guys in Lebanon and tell them to stop haggling. The prize has been set. You cannot negotiate."

Finally, the state department issued a statement of support for "the preservation of Lebanon, its government, its stability and its security and for the mitigation of the suffering of its people." Within hours the four remaining hostages had been turned over to Beirut. After the crisis ended, Jill Brown, wife of hostage Robert Brown, said pointedly, "After President Reagan's speech I think they were having doubts and held up the release."

The first break in the hostage stale-

thered the release of Jimmy Dell Palmer, 46, of Little Rock, Ark., for health reasons.

As the crisis moved into its third week, Amal and Junaid Minister Berni in particular, had become experts in using the media to convey their message to Americans. Having granted the American Broadcasting Co. an interview with the TWA crew from the tarmac at Beirut Airport, Berni last week arranged an extraordinary 8½-hour chat last Thursday between three hostages and ABC at a seaside restaurant. And Friday evening, as the Reagan administration endorsed a new blackout on the negotiations, Amal staged another media event over dinner at the luxurious Summerland Hotel on West Beirut's seashore. By the end of the crisis some of the hostages, particularly Carwell and pilot John Tostanos, looked as polished in front of the television cameras as their interviewers.

Back home, Americans prepared for a patriotic ritual, the July 4 celebration of Independence Day. In addition to the fireworks displays, picnics and musical galas, a mighty holiday release awaited 39 returning hostages. But this year Americans will temper their celebrations, as the yellow ribbons still flutter from trees and flagpoles across the country. Halfway around the world, hidden in the shantytowns of war-ravaged Beirut, seven of their countrymen are still held captive. The remaining seven is a cruel drama of pitting the seemingly relentless forces of Muslim fundamentalism against the United States of America.

With David North in Beirut, David Bernstein in Jerusalem, Ann Hudson in Washington and Andy Rubin in Toronto.

The hostages after their release: ham, eggs and green army bunks!



Presenting Russian Prince vodka. The frosty spirit of old Russia, recaptured.

One sip should convince you.





Worlded U.S. depositors outside a Cleveland Ohio savings bank: a strong recovery, growing concern

## BUSINESS/ECONOMY

# The high rollers take stock

By Leroy Glynn

For most American businessmen and consumers the reports were a welcome affirmation that the economic recovery is once again swiftly gathering momentum. Last month major U.S. banks lowered the prime lending rate to 9.6 per cent—the first time since 1976 that interest rates have dropped below double-digit levels. Then, on June 20 the U.S. commerce department announced its “flash” estimate of the gross national product, which showed that in the second quarter of 1985 GNP grew at an annual rate of 3.1 per cent, compared with only 2.3 per cent in the first quarter. Declared commerce secretary Malcolm Baldrige: “We should be back on a higher growth path by summer’s end.” At the same time, however, many economists have begun calling the picture to deal with a broad range of potential difficulties that could arise if the recovery eventually begins to falter.

American companies have been borrowing heavily to finance mergers and takeovers or defend themselves against such actions. Consumers have been ac-

cumulating debt at record rates in order to buy cars, houses and furniture. And the U.S. federal deficit has doubled to more than \$200 billion this year. According to the Federal Reserve Board, by the end of 1984 consumers, business and the federal government collectively owed \$6.1 trillion, a 46-per-cent increase from the \$4.1 trillion owed at the end of 1981. In 1985 the debt burden is expected to top \$7 trillion. Paul Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, declared that debts are rising “much faster than consistent with the long-run health of our economy and financial system.”

Unlike Canada, where the major debt has been created by government, in the United States consumers and business are increasingly accumulating debt. When the U.S. economy weakens again, economists say, heavily indebted companies facing declining sales would have trouble meeting interest

payments. That would force them to sell assets, reduce spending and lay off employees. In turn, laid-off employees, many of whom are carrying more household debt than they did going into the 1981 recession, would find it extremely difficult to meet loan and credit card payments. A wave of defaults on loans by consumers and business could easily threaten the stability of lending institutions. Said Robert Irwin, president of the Buffalo, N.Y.-based Niagara State Forest: “The next recession may not simply involve a drop in the production of goods but may create sound financial and monetary disorder.”

American farmers have already been suffering the effects of excessive debt. Collectively, they are carrying a \$300-billion debt load, which quadrupled from 1970 to 1982. Consumers are also piling up record amounts of debt and they currently owe a total of \$1.1 trillion. Interest expenses

now cost the average U.S. householder 16 per cent of disposable personal income, compared with less than five per cent in 1970. Last week the Washington-based Mortgage Bankers Association reported that in the 1985 first quarter, 6.1 per cent of the 9.3 million houses which it surveyed were at least 30 days in arrears on their mortgage payments—the highest level since the association began tracking mortgages in 1963.

Economists have also begun to express concern that the debt carried by American business—which, in 1984, was reaching \$23.1 trillion—is rising too quickly. The current waves of mergers, acquisitions and buyouts has caused much of the increase in business debt. In 1984 U.S. companies added \$182 billion in debt to their balance sheets, twice as much as in the four years prior to 1980. So far this year 25 commercial banks have

about 80 per cent in 1977. The major reason, according to some economists, U.S. federal borrowers, by offering high fixed interest rates, have led easily firms to risk taking out shorter-term loans of lower, variable rates.

Because of increased merger activity and the trend to short-term loans, many U.S. corporate balance sheets are weaker now than in any past economic recovery, said Stephen Roach, senior economist for the New York-based investment bank Morgan Stanley. Declared Roach: “There are extraordinary vulnerabilities for this stage of the business cycle.” The companies that face the largest potential difficulties are those that compete most directly with foreign imports and those that have not shared in the general recovery, including manufacturing, mining, electric utilities with nuclear power plants, energy, real estate and shipping. In fact, between 1980 and 1984 Standard & Poor’s, a New York-based bond rating service, downgraded the credit ratings of 739 firms and cut upgraded the ratings for only 496 companies.

The financial stability of U.S. lending institutions should also be examined while the recovery is strong, economists say. The failure in 1984 of 39 banks insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., including the Continental Illinois bank in Chicago, the country’s eighth-largest bank, was the highest number in any year since 1907. So far this year 25 commercial banks have

failed, and depositors have also been panicked by the near-collapse of a small number of state-insured savings and loan institutions in Ohio and Maryland.

The weakness of American lending institutions has been caused in part by the deregulation of U.S. banking practices between 1979 and 1982. During that time the federal government practically abandoned ceilings on the interest

rates that banks could pay depositors. Since the last limits were eliminated in 1982, lending institutions have increasingly competed with one another for loans and depositors with a bewildering variety of new debt instruments. They include so-called “junk bonds”—high-yielding, risky commercial bonds often used to finance takeovers. Henry Kaufman, chief economist for New York-based Salomon Brothers, told a congressional banking committee hearing last month that the “integrity of credit is being eroded away by a financial revolution that is lowering standards.”

The \$200-billion federal deficit is another potential problem that could eventually weaken the U.S. recovery. The competition created by the federal Treasury’s aid for funds to meet payments on the country’s federal debt is one reason that interest rates remain relatively high. Higher interest rates in turn increase debt service costs for all sectors of the economy and keep the U.S. dollar at record levels relative to other currencies. The strong growthback aggravates the deficit in trade by a further amount—reaching \$160.5 billion in 1984—by making foreign goods cheaper and U.S. goods more expensive abroad.

U.S. politicians are considering several actions to slow the growth of debt. Congressman John Pickle, a Texas Democrat, has introduced a bill to revoke the right of corporate tax to deduct interest paid on loans used to finance takeovers. And in his recent tax reform package

## Total U.S. Government, Personal and Business Debt

(in Trillions of \$ U.S.)



failed, and depositors have also been panicked by the near-collapse of a small number of state-insured savings and loan institutions in Ohio and Maryland.

The weakness of American lending institutions has been caused in part by the deregulation of U.S. banking practices between 1979 and 1982. During that time the federal government practically abandoned ceilings on the interest

President Ronald Reagan proposed new lower interest payments to encourage producing rental property. While the country’s debt problems are considered to be potentially serious by many economists, business and government officials, most businessmen, on the other hand, are intent on taking full advantage of a recovery that has already turned out to be far stronger than even optimistic experts predicted. □



Tokyo Disneyland: Knappling a \$2-billion lure before a peak of European holiday travel

## Disney advances on Europe

For years Spain and France have quarreled over each major issue as the cross-border movement of European tourists. (It's not like the other's facts and Spain's entry into the European Community. But last week the two neighbors agreed over which country could provide the best home for Mickey Mouse. The rivalry began in May after Walt Disney Productions of Burbank, Calif., announced that it would devote by September what was to be a European version of Disneyland. Officially in Paris and Madrid began competing to attract Disney. The project would cost \$2 billion (U.S.) to complete, create about 40,000 permanent jobs and draw large numbers of tourists.

European officials in both countries say that enthusiasm for Euro-Disneyland has been fuelled by the financial success of the new \$400-million Tokyo Disneyland, which in its first year drew 10 million visitors. Government leaders who say that Disney executives have overestimated competition between the two potential hosts, first saying that Spain was favored, then declaring France the front-runner. Now, most observers say that Spain is the favorite. The Spanish government, faced with a 25-per-cent unemployment rate, has pledged to match any French investment and it has offered to pay 35 per cent of the cost of construction, at either Alcala de the Costa Brava or near Barcelona. It would also help arrange financing for the remaining cost. In Paris government sources said that Disney executives want France to build

a \$300-million railway between Disney's current Paris park and the proposed 2,640-acre site at Marne-la-Vallée, 25 km to the east. Tourism officials in both Madrid and Paris say that Disney's hard negotiating has angered them, but it has not cooled their determination to come up with the winning bid.

Eventually, Disney's choice may depend largely on the type of park that it decides to most likely to attract Europeans. A Spanish Euro-Disneyland would be a classic outdoor amusement park. The French alternative would include more indoor shows focusing on technology and historical themes. French officials agreed that, with 30 million potential customers living within a 200-km radius of Marne-la-Vallée, they can guarantee no more than 12 million visitors a year—the number that Disney officials say that any project in their country can draw on the annual influx of 40 million tourists.

European skeptics of the proposal say that both countries may be too optimistic. Declared an aide in the French culture ministry. "Europe associates Disney with a sentimental exoticism. American culture that fits ill with the European experience and mentality." But French tourism director Henri de Lamoignon, while admitting that Disney may annoy self-appointed arbiters of taste, declared "The French are like everybody. Present Mickey with the right European flavor and he will bow to their over."

—FRANK LEWIS in Brussels

## Alcan battles a market glut

For the 16,000 Canadian employees of Alcan Aluminium Ltd., the second-largest aluminium producer in the world and one of Quebec's largest employers, the directions emanating from the company's Montreal head office this year have caused increasing concern. First, in January, Alcan announced that 300 jobs at its plant in Arvida, Que., would be phased out over the next two years. Then, in May, it cut 100 of the 380 positions at its Masson Alcan headquarters. A week later the company announced that it was slowing construction of a new \$1-billion aluminium smelter at L'Anse-au-Loup. In the coming months, further cost-cutting efforts are expected as Alcan battles an industry-wide slump brought on by a glut of aluminium on world markets. Says Ray Gaidis, a Toronto-based metals analyst for the brokerage firm Richardson Greenfield Ltd., "If aluminium prices do not recover, many production workers will feel the cutbacks."

Alcan's competition is battling the same troubles. On May 21, New York-based Standard & Poor's Corp., a bond rating service, dropped the credit rating of four North American aluminium producers by one notch to Triple B plus. Said Donald Bowden, a rating officer with Standard & Poor's, "Aluminium is not simply at the low point of a business cycle. There is a deep structural crisis in the industry." The key problems: increased recycling of some aluminium and excess capacity, often owned by government-owned aluminium companies outside North America which ignores low prices and maintains high production levels to protect jobs.

In order to remain competitive Alcan is developing new uses for aluminium. Between 1980 and 1984 the company substantially increased its annual research budget to \$50 million, despite a drop in profits to \$350 million from \$758 million in the same period. Last February the company announced its latest technological breakthrough—a procedure developed in partnership with automaker British Leyland PLC that would allow manufacturers to build car frames from sheet aluminium instead of steel.

In addition to its technological experiment, Alcan has other strategies. With nearly \$8 billion in sales last year, it is robust enough to weather a slump, but before markets improve, the currentizers may take a further hit. Said Bowden, "Alcan is at the mercy of events beyond its control."

—BRIAN WALLACE in Montreal

## BUSINESS WATCH

# Closing down the tax loopholes

By Peter C. Newman

Ontario's beleaguered finance department plans to launch a series of new affidavits across the country this summer in the first phase of a complete revamping of Canada's corporate tax system.

Signalled in the Wilson budget, the objective of this far-reaching initiative will be to impose a relatively flat tax on Canadian companies, removing many of the incentives that have swayed investment decisions. The basic corporate tax rate will be reduced to 20 per cent from 46 per cent, and generated capital cost allowances will be phased down, while investment tax credits (except for scientific research) will be eliminated.

This amounts to the most fundamental reform of corporate taxes attempted since Edgar Benson's White Paper of 1970, and it is certain to cause major dislocations and loss of jobs. The rationale for all this tinkering is that the Mulroney government is convinced many business decisions are based less on good economic sense than on milking advantages of tax loopholes and special preferred provisions. It believes that the economy should be market-driven, as that tax implications become an afterthought instead of prime motivating concerns.

Michael Wilson alluded to this change of philosophy in his budget papers when he set out what will be the governing principles of his earnings for reformation. "The effect of these measures would be to change the tax system from one which rewards effort to one which rewards success. Successful businesses would be able to retain a greater proportion of their earnings for reinvestment. The distinction that currently exists across types of investments and across different industries would be substantially reduced. The tax system would interfere less in the decision-making of business."

The only major exceptions to the new corporate tax rate will be small business, which sees again is being encouraged with an across-the-board rate reduction to 11 per cent from 15 per cent. The special low rate for manufacturing and processing will also be cut—in six per cent from 16 per cent for small companies, and to 22 per cent from 30 per cent for large ones. (Some of these rates will drop rapidly, depending on the levels of provincial tax rates.)

Another aspect of the proposals is to spread tax liabilities more fairly among

all sectors. Agriculture, mining and finance will pay more, construction, utilities and wholesaling will pay less. The overall effect of the changes will not materially alter the grand total of revenues collected. But the elimination of the three-per-cent inventory allowance, which at present can be deducted against gross income, could hurt large retailers who operate on high volume and low margins.

Phase of the multiple-entire residence-



Wilson: no more low-income

tid building program and the almost identical exploitation of the scientific research development tax credit scheme as two good examples of money being spent not for job expansion but to garner tax benefits.

The explicit intention of this new approach to corporate taxes is essentially to bring them more closely in line with personal tax levels. The next step

may be to alter tax regulations for individuals to conform with the current suggestion on corporate levels. That would mean lower rates and a lot fewer exemptions.

The other major reason for the Wilson initiative is that it tallies closely with how the Thatcher government in the United Kingdom and the Reagan administration in the United States are changing their tax systems. The 1984 budget in Britain reduced corporate tax rates to 35 per cent from 52 per cent (with a corresponding drop to 30 per cent from 38 per cent for small business) and drastically reduced capital allowances for plant in industry and industrial buildings. Current U.S. budget proposals call for a similar approach. Corporate taxes of 46 per cent would be cut to a 35-per-cent flat rate and most tax credit schemes eliminated. That would include the much-abused accelerated depreciation recovery system, which has allowed companies to write off new machines and buildings far faster than they actually wear out. Some depreciation allowances would be decreased but indexed for inflation at the same time.

Probably the worst hit by the changes will be Canada's tax lawyers—members of the country's court-rapid growth industry. Every effort will be made to simplify the taxing process. Its completion date back to the early 1970s. By the end of that decade tax regulations had become so complicated that any reasonable-sized small-businessman had as much trouble filing in his tax forms as the cadre of fifty-odd tax consultants like Canada Packers Inc. The Canadian Tax Foundation responded by sponsoring conferences on tax simplification, and Brian Mulroney adopted many of the resultant ideas as part of his original party platform. Since some of the last liberal budgets under Finance Minister Marc Lalonde were based on the same direction, the suggested changes should not become too heavy a partisan issue.

The Finance minister is giving the process plenty of time to settle. This summer's preliminary thrusts by his legislative assistants will set the ground rules for a full-scale white paper on corporate tax reform. That will be followed by parliamentary committee hearings, and out of that should evolve specific measures in the 1986 budget. That way, Michael Wilson hopes his next budget will define the kind of timetable that his almost weakened this one



# Coming to grips with random killers



Berkowitz: simple lack is often all that can say "recreational" murderers

By Shoshna McKay

I was pure chance that led police in Calaveras County, Calif., to one of the most gruesome cases of multiple murder in American history earlier this month. They detained Leonard Lake, 30, in connection with a kidnapping murder, but when the ex-marine and self-proclaimed communist strayed by enlisting cyanide in their custody, the police began investigating his wilderness ranch in the foothills of the Sierra Mountains. There, they discovered videotapes that they say show Lake and his companion, Charles Ng, 34, headbanging and torturing women victims. In one scene Lake told a handcuffed woman, who was pleading for her baby while Ng stood off her stomach with a knife, "You will meet our daughter as we will kill you." And officers digging outside a circular-black shed, which they believe Lake and Ng had used as a toilet, broke chamber, uncovered six corpses in shallow graves and 45 lb. of charred human bones and bone fragments.

In similar fashion, traffic violations first led police to both David Berkowitz, the notorious "Son of Sam" who murdered six women in New York City in the

late 1970s, and Theodore Bundy, a Utah law student who was convicted for the 1978 murders of two women and one girl. Even Henry Lee Lucas, the notorious Texas double who refused to be a victim of killings in his wanderings throughout the continent, successfully evaded all suspicion until police arrested him on a weapons charge and he volunteered his lurid tales of madman murder. And in 1981, a glimpse over a creek put Canadian Clifford Olson into the hands of police, who, lulled by a lack of evidence, paid him \$100,000 to reveal the names and the locations of the corpses of his 11 victims.

The chance occurrences all put an end to some of the most horrible crime sprees of modern times, but they also underscored the fact that police rarely have any better way of catching so-called "serial" murderers (distinguished from mass murderers, who claim several victims in a single explosion

of rage). The trend of investigations shows that despite the massive effort Montreal police are now making to track down the suspected killer of six men in four young boys in the city, their best chance of success lies in luck. And in hunting murderers lack is an undesirable ally, the FBI estimates that in the United States alone, unknown serial murderers claim as many as 6,000 victims a year. For every suspect that is caught, dozens remain at large—at least 30 in the United States at any one time, according to FBI estimates which many experts consider to be conservative.

In many observers, these statistics suggest an epidemic of random murder, but the psychological and social insights that might help to control it are scarce. Few experts have studied the phenomenon in detail, and those who have often present conflicting theories. Some psychologists characterize serial murder simply as an inevitable product of modern life, detouring encouraged by television violence and pornography. Others say it stems from childhood neglect or self-abusing mothers, and at least one expert argues that serial killers are born with personalities capable of random, apparently motiveless murder.

Still, there are several traits that unite such criminals. Almost all are men of above-average intelligence who rarely show signs of obvious deviancy. But beneath an often placid manner psychologists say that serial murderers are crippled by the inability to separate sex from aggression. In his book *Murder and Madness*, Dr. Donald Lunde, a forensic psychiatrist and associate professor at California's Stanford University, wrote that serial killers derive "sexual pleasure from the killing and mutilation of or abuse of his victim." And Ernst Pechak, a professor of criminology at Simon Fraser University in British Columbia, declared, "That is the reason why the murderer kills again and again. They kill for pleasure, each time their deviant sexual urges arise."

Indeed, the confusion between sex and aggression is obvious in many of the most vicious "recreational" murders, as police often call them. Peter Sutcliffe, known as the Yorkshire Ripper, who was convicted of



Gacy: dressed as a clown, he entertained children in hospital between murders

murdering 15 young women in northern England between 1975 and 1981, reportedly brutalized his victims sexually before he killed and mutilated them. Like Jack the Ripper, who stalked prostitutes in London's Whitechapel district in the 1880s, Sutcliffe stabbed his victims repeatedly—many of them up to 50 times. John Wayne Gacy, the Chicago holding contractor convicted of murdering 35 young men in 1978 and who had been jailed previously for sodomy, concentrated almost exclusively on young, male homosexuals. In a 30-inch court space beneath Gacy's house police found 58 bodies, in many of them still with necks around their necks and underwear stuffed in their mouths.

Some experts speculate that early-childhood abuse accounts for the current proclivities of recreational murder. And again, the backgrounds of many such criminals support the conclusion. Still, most criminal and health professionals' anxiety about attributing the emergence of sadistic monsters simply to parental abuse. Said Pechak, "Not everyone who is hurt as a child becomes a sexual sadist, and not every sexual sadist becomes a multiple murderer."

Similarly, sex experts agree with the notion that violent pornography alone has produced such criminals. But at least one serious researcher is willing to speculate on the existence of a single underlying reason for serial murder. Said Chicago psychiatrist Dr. Helen Merrell Lykken, "Whether for genetic, emotional or hormonal reasons, the serial killer has a psychological defect that is present at birth."

Unlike most theorists, Morrison has spent thousands of hours interviewing

multiple murderers, including Gacy and Wayne Williams, the freelance photographer who was found guilty of two Atlanta child murders in 1968 and was implicated in another 26. Morrison says that recreational murderers have more than a biological perk in common: Said Morrison, "To begin with, they are usually competent and have mixed male-female characteristics that could show up as abnormal breast development. They are all men who usually start killing in their 30s and have exhibited erratic and petty criminal behavior since their early teens. And all are incapable of forming a normal relationship or attachment."

Like with knife, a sinner of sanity



dastardly normal human feelings."

Such personalities have never gone through the developmental stages that normally cause a release, according to Morrison, and, as a result, guilt does not restrain them from committing murder. Said Morrison, "They do not see themselves as separate human beings or recognize the separate humanity of any other being. They have no conscience. After spending hundreds of hours with some of them, I know that I am no different or more intimate to them than a pen or a door. They are totally distorted personalities."

Indeed, the total absence of human conscience is often the most shocking feature of serial murderers, even more than their sexual perversion. San Francisco's Edmund Kemper II killed six female hitchhikers after murdering his grandparents when he was 15. Then, at the age of 24, Kemper stabbed his mother to death. Henry Lee Lucas also chose his gay partner as his first victim. He stabbed and strangled her to death and mutilated the corpse. And human conscience was equally absent from the mind of German mass murderer Klaus Gysi, who was convicted in July 1967, of killing six people in random incidents over seven years. Said the prominent Gysi, "I am at the end of the trial. People are no more than inanimate things to me."

The frequent inability of serial murderers to feel remorse often has an easy parallel in their desire to boast about their crimes—a desire that his often benefited police. In one notable case, however, police proved too eager to believe such a killer. On trial for the murder of an 18-year-old woman in 1968, Lucas boasted of his crimes. "And, by the way, I've got a hundred more." Subsequently, Lucas confessed to more than 600 killings, encouraging detectives from all over the continent to visit him in jail and clone hundreds of unbelieved murder files on the basis of their interviews. But in April Lucas disclosed that his morbid boasts were a hoax. Said Morrison, "The incident is understandable. Police, like all criminal people, want these murderers caught."

Sadly, the incident also illustrates the sheer futility of police hunting, dealing with many of the most irrational crimes. Said Pechak, "In most cases the murderer has no relationship to his victim and so the police have few clues." Indeed, his complete lack of guilt and lust for blood plagues him outside the courtroom, most known murderers. As the number of his victims increases and he grows more expert in covering his tracks, bad luck often becomes his only effective enemy.

With Christopher Reed in San Francisco.

Murderer's bore killers



# Compromising the national style

By Allison Hare

In 1982, when the Liberal government allocated \$185 million to construct a new National Gallery of Canada and National Museum of Man, few people questioned the need for the new buildings. Indeed, the cramped old quarters of both the museum and the gallery, long the objects of ridicule, served only to highlight the impressive and ambi-

entment took the action because of construction management, officials said that they were simply carrying out a pledge to eliminate as many Crown corporations as possible. Still, Public Works Minister Rick LaSalle did say that the projects went over budget, and he is expected to announce within the next few weeks whether his department will supply an extra \$14 million to complete the buildings. Most observers say

have submitted large bids for additional expansion—bids for more than \$1 million, Cardinal for \$512,000 for unspecified services.

Suffice, who did the provocative, rightist project for Expo 67 in Montreal, told *Maclean's* that he foresees the problems and that early in the design process he suggested the corporation either scale down the plans or increase funding. But he added that the corporation's board told him to proceed with the full concept. And for his part, Arthur Wilson, assistant deputy minister of public works and the new construction manager for both projects, agreed that the current problems are partly the result of an unrealistic original budget. Suffice: "The budgets were established somewhat arbitrarily—without clear-cut ideas of design or quality of the projects."

But public works' poor reputation has only increased anxiety over the fate of the projects. Suffice, for one, says he was initially uneasy about working under the department's control but added that he now hopes public works will use the opportunity to salvage its reputation. Suffice: "I think they want to prove themselves—prove that they can do a quality project."

Still, financial constraints make compromises of some sort inevitable. The Conservatives have said they do not favor a private sector fund-raising campaign of the sort that the conservative corporation preferred. As a result, it now appears likely that both projects will be completed in phases. Only some display halls will likely be made ready for the scheduled mid-1988 openings, and enhancements such as landscaping may be postponed. The architects have said that they will go along with the plan, although they are vigorously resisting cost-cutting suggestions from the government, which, in their estimation, would compromise quality. Suffice: "We build a building like this once in a century, so let's do it right."

Cardinal: "The whole idea is to create a national symbol. If it is degraded for economic purposes, you get a chintzy national symbol. If that is what they wanted, they could have stayed in the chintzy facilities they saw here." □



Suffice and partially completed National Gallery of Canada, a serious funding crisis

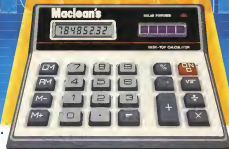
tious designs for the new buildings. But now, architect Moshe Safdie's gallery and Douglas Cardinal's museum are still only undefined concrete hulks facing each other on opposite banks of the Ottawa River. And a growing funding crisis, played out amid allegations of government waste and mismanagement, has raised doubts that the projects will ever be able to build their once-considerable promise as great national symbols.

The current crisis began in mid-May, when the Conservative government announced the dissolution of the Canada Museum Construction Corp., which the Liberals had established to oversee the projects. Corporate chairman and former National Gallery director Jean Sutherland-Biggs was relieved of her duties and assigned to a special advisor to Communications Minister Marcel Masse. Despite allegations that the gov-

ernment will order compromises in the designs. And worsening the financial crisis is the fact that his department, which took over supervision of the projects, has its own reputation for waste and mismanagement, documented in several federal auditors' general reports.

But even with the best management, many experts question whether \$185 million will be enough to finish the projects as planned. Suffice says that the completed gallery may cost as much as \$25 million more than the \$85 million originally budgeted. That sum would not include the \$58 million needed for landscaping and interior furnishings, which the construction corporation had hoped to raise through a planned private sector fund-raising campaign. Museum and gallery officials also need at least \$50 million to move and mount the exhibits in their new homes. And both architects

News coverage  
you can count on!



"Just right" size •  
• approx. 5" x 5"

• Full memory  
functions

## Today's News at Half-Price\* - Tomorrow's Technology FREE!

Welcome to the Information Age! News and new technologies merge into a news-gathering system that lets you know your world—instantly! The heart of that system is Maclean's, Canada's Weekly Newsmagazine. Electronic immediacy and in-depth analysis give you the urgency, importance and excitement of major news events. From Canada and from around the world, Maclean's brings you today's news—all the news—week after week!

Now Maclean's gives you a sample of tomorrow's technology—this free

light-energized solar calculator. Using state-of-the-art solar sensors, it turns any light into energy. It never needs batteries!

It's just the right size—lightweight and compact enough for office, home and school—on a desk, counter or table-top. Your calculator has generous full-size keys for fast, easy operation,

and a full one-year warranty to assure trouble-free use.

Get your solar calculator while this offer lasts—subscribe to Maclean's at Half-Price today!

**Maclean's** Inc. 6166 Bloor Ave., Willowdale, Ont. M2N 6K7  
**FREE SOLAR CALCULATOR**  
with Maclean's at Half-Price\*

☐ A Full Year at Half-Price!  
\$5 off 12/1 for 12 issues  
Send Calculator when I pay

☐ Pay Now—Priority Service!  
1 yr for \$15. Send my  
Calculator \$22.95

First Name \_\_\_\_\_ Last Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_ Apt. \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ Prov. \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Longer-Term Savings!  
\$4 off 24/1 for 24 issues  
Send Calculator when I pay

☐ Pay Now—Priority Service!  
2 yrs for \$29.95  
Send my Calculator \$45.95

STANDARD PUBLICATION MAIL REGISTRATION NO. 9072  
**Maclean's**

# Farther down the yellow-brick road

RETURN TO OS

Directed by Walter March

In clearing the way to a sequel to *The Wizard of Oz*, one of the most beloved films of all time, the makers of *Return to Oz* made some wise choices. Instead of competing directly with the 1939 musical, they drew their material from a variety of L. Frank Baum's Oz

her to a hospital) where the doctor (Natal Wilson) plans to give her electric shock treatment. To make matters worse, the head nurse (Gene Marshall) is a wacko-like asphyxiate from childhood nightmares. But Dorothy is saved at the last minute by a storm that knocks out the power and mysteriously transports her back to Oz.

*Return to Oz* plays to childhood fears

but *Return*, a sharp-tongued choice. When the raging storm lands Dorothy in a large puddle in the state, "Where did all the water go?" Eklund, a stickler for detail, counters, "Where did Kansas go?"

Walter March, a former sound editor who makes his debut as director, has a genuine talent for highlighting the threatening qualities of fairy tales. The

stylized and securely opening scenes, which capture the bucolic beauty of Dorothy's Kansas home, make the ensuing hospital nightmare all the more horrible in the Oz landscape, terror looks around every corner. Noon's helpers, the Winklers, are a particularly nasty gang of henchmen whose arms stretch to the ground and end in wheels instead of hands. These bizarre creatures, who resemble punk rockers, lunge into view when least expected. The wicked Mombi lives in a golden, mirrored room, adjoining a gallery where she keeps a change of human heads to attach to her body when she pleases. The Nome King is a presence living in rock with a resonating but spectral voice, though animation with clay, called Claymen, the rock surface makes a very disturbing



Balk and Oz colleague as intense they like that it more terrifying than its original

stories, staying close to the book's illustrations for the right visual quality. And, well, they did not try to duplicate the 16-year-old Judy Garland in the role of Dorothy. Vancouver's Patricia Balk, 11, with her big, convincing eyes, has a much more doll-like quality. A great deal of feeling and imagination went into the film, and the result is an intense fairy tale which is in many ways more terrifying than the original. Watching *Return to Oz*, children will surely black and white will be as quiet as their small companions.

In the sequel, Dorothy has returned home from her visit to the Emerald City and is wrapped by monsters. No one, not even her kindly Aunt Em (Piper Laurie), will believe the tall tale that she tells. Worried about Dorothy, Aunt Em takes

of mistrustful adults and claustrophobic rooms. Back in Oz, the dream landscape of Dorothy's mind, she discovers that the Emerald City has hidden into the desert and that its denizens have turned to stone. As in the original movie, the main characters in Oz are counterparts to those in Dorothy's Kansas life. The evil one responsible for Oz's dilapidated state is the Nome King, the doctor's equivalent, and his helper, Princess Mombi, is Oz's version of the wicked witch. With the help of the Tin Man, a mechanical man who constantly needs to be wound up, Dorothy makes her way to the Nome King's fortress across the Deadly Desert and attempts to bring the life and bloom back to the Emerald City. In this return visit Dorothy's companion is not her dog, Toto,

transformation several human-like features.

The script of *Return to Oz* could have been much better. There are lines that drop with a dead thud. The movie is always visually arresting. The Emerald City is a tree with sapling for leaves and branch paths for fruit. As well, *Return to Oz* is emotionally satisfying. March has drawn a completely aural performance from Balk. Her screams, whether tender or terrified, always seem spontaneous and the more complex. Balk makes Dorothy's dream and her journey into it entirely believable. In *Return to Oz* she and March have managed the rare feat of giving a fairy tale the flavor of reality. Ever rarer, March has set the standard for the quality of a classic. —LAWRENCE O'BRIEN

# Celebrating Alex Colville

ALEX COLVILLE  
THE SPLENDOR OF ORDER  
(CBC, July 7)



Balk, national publicity that resembles with Garland's wide-eyed look

## A star in ruby slippers

Since *The Wizard of Oz* first marched the screen in 1939, the truly down the yellow-brick road has been a memorable flight of fancy. But two years ago, when Walt Disney Pictures announced its quest for a Dorothy to star in *Return to Oz*, 1,600 little girls stopped into their ruby slippers to try to make the trip's reality. After an exhaustive 10-month search in eight cities, including New York, Los Angeles and Vancouver, the pivotal role fell to a unknown nine-year-old from Vancouver named Patricia Balk. Said director Walter March, "Patricia had a look that resonated with Judy Garland's. Out of the blue she could snap into what her character would be feeling at any moment." For Balk, whose voice and manner are indeed reminiscent of the late Garland's, the role of Dorothy Gale seemed tailor-made. Adds Balk, "We are the same person. We are both brave and like to take chances."

By making her film debut in a role instantly marked by Garland, Balk, now 11, from inevitable comparisons. Balk's Dorothy is seven years younger than Garland's character, and the new Oz is neither a musical nor a romance. With her hands tied with blue bows and wearing a flowered dress, Balk is the last competing with Garland's. She added, "She did what she thought was best, and so did I." Featured in most frames of *Return to Oz*, she spent more than seven months in front of the cameras in London, with a tutor on hand for after-

noon studies. Said March, "She had an uncanny understanding of film acting that no one had taught her."

Balk's agency to Oz began at age 8 when she decided to become an actress. Her mother, Cathryn, a former dancer and belly dancer of Dutch extraction and current manager of her daughter's career, enrolled her in acting classes. She soon found commercial work and soon a role as Lonetta Scott's daughter in *The Best Christmas Present Ever*, a 1985 ABC TV movie. Then, in May Balk appeared in *Deception*, an over-the-hill thriller about twin sisters in which she played Stephanie Powers' daughter. Said Cathryn Balk, "I'm a little worried about how she will cope with rejection, because she has gotten every part she has tried for."

Clearly, the most challenging thing in the life of the young actress is her newfound celebrity. During the filming of the \$10-million Oz sequel, pictures of Balk appeared almost daily in Vancouver newspapers. Said Balk, "At home people stop me in stores and point at me. I just want to be like everyone else. That may be the one role that Balk cannot win with her current publicity tour, her wide-eyed looks have been broadcast across the continent and she is already being offered new scripts. Meanwhile, Cathryn Balk has recommended her daughter's bedroom with designer curtains and wallpaper, hoping to convince her fledgling star that there is still no place like home. —DIANE SWANNY

In biographies of artists, their paintings are both a window into their lives and a disadvantage. Their commanding presence can easily overwhelm their creator and make commentary redundant. That problem is especially evident in Alex Colville. *The Splendor of Order* Colville's work is so well-contained and allowing, and the artist's place will be so straightforward, that neither affords easy access to the darker secrets of his art. Only when the one-hour portrait pulls back to document Colville's early life, his marriage and his working methods does *Splendor* offer insights worthy of his art.

Because the independently produced film is admittedly a celebration, the critical trumpets blow loud and clear for Colville as "the most important realist painter in the Western world." *Splendor* is lavishly in its use of Colville's paintings, and often inventive in photographing them to capture both their nuances and the feeling of dread that swallows them. In his interviews, Colville is calm and amiable, a man of total integrity who manufactures his own frames and poetic crises and is possessed by an inner vision which he can only forcibly express on canvas. But the technique of blending shots of Colville in his natural habitat of Westville, N.B., into the paintings band or their only explanation how closely his art reflects on the band and sentiment.

The most fascinating perspective on Colville are found beyond the paintings, especially from his wife, Rhoda. Few critical accolades run much that modest when she speaks of him as a man and her faith in Colville's ability to "be good." As a child he almost died of pneumonia, later he served as a war artist, including a scandalous denouncing the horror of Belsen. Ultimately, Colville's commitment to art is to reform chaos and death through a more permanent order. Watching his message a muted iron cross, the newer realism that Colville will transcend that bare geometry to gauge the indefinable essence of his subject. In those moments, more than in Colville's art or words, the film makes eerily illustrate the truth that such artists as Colville are the measure of all things. —MALE CHAIRSCHI

**A**t Princeton University in New Jersey her roommates call her "Monsieur" because of her compulsive ordering the waiters with glacial pace and makes herself cry on cue by listening to sad songs on her Walkman. And at 30, Brooke Shields is a self-confessed virgin. All those disclosures are in Shields's new book, *On Your Own*, in which the former *Ivy* Show baby, who first modeled nude at 11 months, provides tips on growing up, ranging from the correct number of sweaters every one needs (seven) to how to deal with an alcoholic parent—her mother, in this case. The former nymphomaniac, who still lives with her mother, Ben, in Manhattan, was in Toronto last week publicizing her book and sporting a flower-patterned sample of her new clothing line, which she will start promoting next month. Though she is already a millionaire, Shields never mentions the dirty topic of money in her book. Said Shields: "While my financial situation is unique, I'm still a young girl just growing up trying to deal with the same pressures as my peers."

Shields, 100: a no-holds-bar virgin



**F**amily doctor, author and lecturer Peter Hanson, 38, has a message with a difference. Stems, he says, is essential for anyone. Declared the Newmarket, Ont.-based author of *The Joy of Stress* "Stress has a bad rap with a terrible reputation." To counteract the traditional stresses and strains of modern life, he added, "you have to ignore what you cannot control, and you have to develop alternate stresses." Vancouver-born Hanson, a former stand-up comic on CHAB TV in Moose Jaw, Sask., has a practice of over 4,000 people, sees 30 of them a day at his office 32 km north of Toronto and makes house calls on elderly shut-ins. He married his boss and took out a bank loan to finance his book and, to save time, he hired a student to drive him to and from his office so he could sit on the back seat and dictate the manuscript into a tape recorder. His national best seller offers readers 10 ways to make themselves "bulletproof" against minimum and stress. One method is physical activity, such as climbing a cliff or playing tennis for points instead of just hitting the ball around. Hanson added that his own alternate stresses are "joking, swimming, squash, cycling and—perhaps—my short attention span."



Andrew a flirt and his chatty encounters

**C**anadian golfer Dave Barr, 38, is scheduled to compete this week with such U.S. veterans as Jack Nicklaus, Lee Trevino and defending champion Greg Norman in the Canadian Open at Glen Abbey Golf Club in Oakville, Ont. The Kelowna, B.C., native, who has been playing on the Professional Golfers' Association circuit for seven years, finished one stroke off Andy North's winning score of 278 in one of the top four professional tournaments, the U.S. Open, on June 16 when he bagged the last two holes. Barr said that the Canadian Open is less appealing than its U.S. counterpart. "The course is a tough one to play," he said, adding that the prize of \$250,000 is less inspiring than a possible \$750,000 in the United States. Still, Barr says he will play "because everyone expects a Canadian to come home." And he added that he has already earned enough money this year (more than \$30,000) to ensure that he keeps his professional status. Declared Barr: "I intend to keep playing as long as it is fun and profitable."

**O**n his first official visit to Canada, handsome bachelor Prince Andrew, 32, reinforced his reputation as a flirt in a series of chatty encounters with the episode set during trips to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The Queen's second son—and fourth in line

to the throne—met almost 100 young female admirers, including several beauty queens and 24 off-duty airline stewardesses, aboard the schooner *Bluenose II* on the first day of his six-day tour for a windblown cruise of Halifax harbor. While Andrew apparently enjoyed taking the helm of the famous replica, the cruise was a blustery one, with the vessel buffeted by rain and wind gusting as high as 35 knots. Still, the wind proved useful by improving the prince's view of his beauteous fellow travellers. Andrew said that because some of his fellow sailors were lovely dressed and street smart, "20 to 30 degrees of heel and 55 knots across the deck provided some very interesting moments."

—EDITED BY RHENAI AUKENHEAD



## Kodacolor VR 1000. The official film of the curtain call.

With a smile as wide as the stage itself, I stood up on my chair. And when the curtains opened and my little girl was presented with her bouquets, I took this photograph.

To choose Kodacolor VR 1000 film to capture the concert, anticipating before-

hand the limited light.

Kodacolor VR 1000's super fast speed made an almost impossible picture, possible.

This photograph is framed now. We look at it so often, we've turned that one curtain call on that very special night, into a million curtain calls.



Your official film. Again.

## BEST FROZEN



Polar Ice is the first vodka created to provide exceptionally crisp, clean taste when served frozen. Polar Ice is carefully distilled following our unique batch distillation process, for unsurpassed purity and smoothness. Keep Polar Ice in your freezer. Its pure, smooth taste will be ready when you are.

**POLAR ICE**  
V O D K A

## RECREATION

### A boom in kiddie clubs

The flashing lights, rock videos and crowded dance floor give Vancouver's Shakers the appearance of a regular nightclub. But in fact the clientele is young, and members sip such drinks as Madonna—mushroomale (a combination of mushroom juice, ground ale and soda pop with an umbrella on top, at \$2.25 a glass). Indeed, the doorman at Shakers checks identification to assure that patrons are under 19 before collecting a \$5 cover charge. In the dance club as many as 470 people aged 15 to 18 can be seen during weekend nights and school holidays, and it is just one of a number of "kiddie clubs" opening up in cities across the country, keeping teenagers off the streets and steering high profits for club owners. Declared Mike Shears, 18, who says he has not missed a single night since the club opened last December: "There is no booze, no drugs—and it gives us kids a place to go."

Shakers has proved so successful with teenage Vancouverites that its owners opened a second club in nearby Chilliwack, will open another in Kamloops in July and are now planning a Toronto establishment. Said principal shareholder Clive Ross, 24: "We want to be the McDonald's of the teen dance club market."

But he will face competition. In Calgary 17-8 Industries Ltd. is investing \$250,000 in the city's first alcohol-free nightclub because market research revealed an untapped market of 70,000 teenagers living in the area. If the club succeeds, the group plans to open similar entertainment centres in other major Canadian cities. Owner Patrice MacDonald says that the club will offer the same "sex appeal" of an adult club, with electronic gadgetry as well as old-fashioned bubbles and emcees. Said MacDonald: "There is a glaring lack of facilities for social contact among kids these days."

For its part, the Vancouver police department is an enthusiastic supporter of Shakers. Insp. Robert Berns, who is in charge of the area, told Madonna's that "there should be more establishments like it." But not all the activities made are purely innocent. Declared Ross: "We cannot have a shankbitch atmosphere—but if hands disappear or clothing comes off, then that's more in."

—SHEILA MCCORMACK, with Ruth McPherson in Vancouver

## The Shopper's Gallery



Wear these features for all around comfort and good looks.



Three superior RTD nylon sports wear it break or join. • 100% stretch nylon fabric—for added warmth and comfort. • Plush cotton gasket for sun gloves, change labels, built-in double zipper • Two way roll collar. Sporty snap-top style or spread it in a snap. Helping to catch that a breeze enough to protect your mouth and nose. • Made in Canada • Light Available in Navy, Light Blue • Men's Available in Navy, Red

Copyright © 1988 Shopper's Gallery Inc.

From the same technology which insulated man in outer space comes a new type of garment...

## SUPERJACKET II

The Action Jacket for people on the go!

You are invited to test wear it free for 15 days. THE SUPERJACKET II's miracle lining is the same type of material that was developed for the space program. It keeps body heat in, cold out—without bulk or weight. You'll love the fantastic freedom you'll feel when you toss on this smart-looking, versatile jacket to run to the store, play a game of golf, land a whopper on a fishing trip, or just put on in your back yard. It's so incredibly light in weight you won't believe how cozy warm it keeps you—even when the temperature plunges!

You no longer need a wardrobe full of jackets for different seasons. The Superjacket II takes you through all of them—spring, summer, fall and even winter—in absolute warmth, comfort and style. It's the one jacket you'll reach for again and again... the one you'll take along on trips, when you're not sure what the weather will be like... and the Superjacket II folds compactly... takes up just a small corner of your suitcase.



What's more, it's 100% water-repellent, so you can wear it in rain, snow, dirt, fog—a feature that will wash out no matter how many times you toss it in the washing machine and tumble-dry it. And because it's washable, think of all the money you'll save in cleaning bills!

Great for all outdoor activities:

You'll wear it walking, jogging, bicycling, golfing, fishing, hiking, gardening, even skiing... wherever you go that takes you outdoors.



WEAR THE SUPERJACKET II FREE FOR 15 DAYS... WITH NO OBLIGATION TO BUY. ONLY \$39.95 PLUS \$2.00 SHIPPING & HANDLING.

## 15 DAY FREE EXAMINATION

The Shopper's Gallery,  
777 Bay Street  
Toronto, Ontario  
M5W 1A7

Men's Jacket ☐ S (36-40) ☐ M (38-42) ☐ L (44-46) ☐ XL (50-52)

Women's Jacket ☐ S (34-36) ☐ M (36-38) ☐ L (40-42)

Check method of payment enclosed ☐ Charge to Shopper's Gallery ☐ Charge my Credit Card

Account Number: \_\_\_\_\_

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

CITY/TOWN \_\_\_\_\_

TEL. NO. \_\_\_\_\_

SIGNATURE \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

DELIVER TO: \_\_\_\_\_

DELIVER TO: \_\_\_\_\_

DELIVER TO: \_\_\_\_\_

DELIVER TO: \_\_\_\_\_

You can't take it into the heart of your 15-day free examination. Please send it back to the Shopper's Gallery. We will refund your money. No return for item at your risk for shipping and handling. Ontario and Q.C. residents add applicable taxes. Please be sure to use our complete address. I may return it by Registered Mail or by Express Mail.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

CITY/TOWN \_\_\_\_\_

TEL. NO. \_\_\_\_\_

SIGNATURE \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

DELIVER TO: \_\_\_\_\_

DELIVER TO: \_\_\_\_\_

DELIVER TO: \_\_\_\_\_

DELIVER TO: \_\_\_\_\_

DELIVER TO: \_\_\_\_\_

DELIVER TO: \_\_\_\_\_

DELIVER TO: \_\_\_\_\_

DELIVER TO: \_\_\_\_\_



## MAKE THIS YEAR'S RUN TWICE THE SUCCESS. BRING A FRIEND.

Every day brings us closer to Terry's dream. To beat cancer.

And until his dream becomes a reality, The Terry Fox Run continues.

The great thing about this Run is that it's not just for runners. Everyone can participate and get involved in helping to stop this disease.

You can walk it. You can hike it, Wheel it. Jog it. Whatever you wish.

You can cover as much of the course as you want and you do it at your own pace. It's up to you.

The thing is to come out, participate, have an enjoyable time while making a contribution to Terry's memory.

And when you join as this year, bring along a friend. You'll make Terry's Run twice the success.

Just imagine. If all participants bring a partner, we can more than double our contribution to cancer

research. It's really that simple.

And it's simple to get involved. You just call or write your local Canadian Cancer Society for the Terry Fox Run site nearest you.

They'll tell you more about how you can spend an enjoyable, personally rewarding Run. Sept. 15th.

Pledge sheets are available at these locations: Canadian Cancer Society, Canada Post Offices, Collegiate Sports, Four Seasons Hotels, Kentucky Fried Chicken, Shoppers Drug Mart and Kmart.

### 5th Annual TERRY FOX RUN

Walk it. Jog it. Bike it. Run it. Wheel it.

## Make it Sun. Sept. 15

## MUSIC

# Swinging to a summer of jazz



David's festivals must balance commercial feasibility with an underlying philosophy.

By David Hayes

From the elegance of Oscar Peterson's concert at Roy Thomson Hall to the more demanding immediacy of drummer Max Roach's quartet at a local nightclub, Toronto was, for one short week in June, truly a jazz town. The \$400,000 de Mautier International Jazz Festival was the newest in a growing number of summer celebrations in Canada that will also turn Montreal, Ottawa, Edmonton and Calgary into jazz centers. The diversity of music in Toronto was representative of the sounds that will ring around the country this summer. After a performance by incontinent trumpeter Miles Davis, it was possible to walk a few short blocks and hear Canadian expatriate Paul Bley's highly personal piano swangings or the seamless ensemble playing of a quartet of New York-based veterans called Sphero. After an evening of concert-hopping, David Calabrese, a weary but exhilarated 33-year-old proprietor of local jazz fan, declared: "There is so much that you can't go to anywhere. It's fantastic."

Both large and small, both international in scope and strictly local, the festivals are bringing jazz to its broadest audience since the fraying of jazz and rock revolutionized popular music in the 1950s. Although many members of that

audience may prefer such brand names as Peterson or trumpet sensation Wynton Marsalis, or are merely attracted to the temporary transcendence of a festival, others are excited to discover the expansive universe of jazz for the first time. Festival organizers hope the

large baby-boom generation is seeing itself from the relaxation that of rock and is ready for more sophisticated music. David de Mautier festival producer Dan Guggis, "A lot of people will be drawn to our festival, and maybe some will be converted."

Although critics are reluctant to describe the trend in jazz festivals as a resurgence of the music itself, the summer means Canadians will hear more jazz and, significantly, attend more live performances than ever before. At the same time, the number and variety of the festivals is impres-

ing observers. With the largest budget and highest international profile of the Canadian events, the \$2-million Festival International de Jazz de Montréal, which opened last week and runs until July 7, is featuring such superstars as Marsalis, mainstream soulists Tony Bennett and Mel Tormé and pop-jazz guitarist Pat Metheny. Influential but less commercially successful artists include drummer Art Blakey and pianist Michel Richard Ahissia. Within Montreal's eclectic programming, there is also room for the reggae group Burning Spear, New Orleans rockers Dr. John and Mongo Santamaría, who plays salsa, a jazz-inflected blend of African and Cuban rhythms. Jazz festival co-founder André Hodeau: "The scene has spread worldwide, incorporating lots of influences. We don't do the job of a museum because jazz is not a dead art form."

Many of Montreal's events are free outdoor concerts, and during last year's festival 200,000 fans passed through a three-block section of rue St-Denis to celebrate what has become an annual affair. Although rock promoter Mervyn and his partner, Alain Savard, could not attract public funding when they first staged the festival in 1980, currently only 25 per cent of its budget comes from the sale of tickets and membership passes. Grants from three levels of government, corporate sponsors and the

potential sale of audio and video broadcast rights will provide the rest. One reason for the increased support of governments and corporations is the festival attracts \$10 million in revenues, nearly one-fifth of the total for the city. In just 18 days, as much as the Montreal Symphony Orchestra or Monnaie of Fine Arts generates in a year.

Another advantage of the festival is economies of scale. With its multitude of styles and both-in environment, a large event needs the small audience of hard-core jazz enthusiasts with no-

Simard: High profile, big budget



physes and curious tourists. The organizers of the five-year-old Ottawa International Jazz Festival are hoping that the summer tourist trade will compensate for its reduced funding. In a scaled-down but still impressive program running from July 12 to 18, shows

trouble with its different audiences. People who like Buddy Rich think Cecil Taylor is crazy. People who like avant-garde jazz hate any kind of old or commercial jazz." As a result, some festivals appeal to a specialized audience. The Royal Canadian Jazz Festival in

classical artists, but few of them transgress their rules as gifted backup musicians, opening acts for imported stars or as headliners at low-priced, secondary festivals. For another, the market for Canadian jazz records is so small that no one keeps reliable figures, although it is estimated that all jazz accounts for no more than two per cent of Canadian record sales. That is as much a reflection on the Canadian music industry as on the organizers of jazz festivals. Said Herb Spender, a respected Toronto trumpeter who was a last-minute replacement for American star Freddie Hubbard's concert during the Toronto festival: "For a long time we have neglected our jazz artists. Maybe it's part of the psyche of the country."

Musician and fan alike complain that after the excitement of a festival fades, no one public interest. In Montreal and Toronto, Canada's two largest cities, few clubs feature jazz on a consistent basis and those that do are rarely during their policies. Said promoter Richard Fobell: "It's a minority music, and a smaller minority than other classical or folk music."

For years jazz has existed in the shadow of popular music, but it has always emerged into one of bold innovation. Created near the turn of the century, jazz has shown a remarkable ability to survive. Said Jazz City director Vasey: "We are like evangelists. We have to continually keep up the interest and attract new people to our audience." For the summer, at least, thousands of festivalgoers seem grateful for the attempts to spread the word.

#### MACLEAN'S BEST-SELLER LIST

##### Fiction

1. *Shelburne Grove, King (1)*
2. *H. Thompson, Crows, (1)*
3. *Christopherson, The Heart, (1)*
4. *Isabelle, Gertrude, Weiss (1)*
5. *The Cider House Rules, Irving (1)*
6. *Frankly Albert, (1)*
7. *The Burning Shrike, (1)*
8. *Hold the Dream, (1)*
9. *John Smith, (1)*
10. *Thinner, DeLamater (1)*

##### Nonfiction

1. *Lawrence, America with Menck (1)*
2. *A Passion for Excellence, Peters and Austin (1)*
3. *Breaking with Menck, Shalaby (1)*
4. *Memorabilia, Smiley (1)*
5. *The Desert Report, Smith (1)*
6. *Heart of the Matter, (1)*
7. *De Alvarado's Body Type Program, Alvarado and King (1)*
8. *The Making of a Powerman, (1)*
9. *The Canadians, Whitehead (1)*
10. *What They Don't Teach You at Harvard Business School, McCormack (1)*
11. *Problems, (1)*

## NEW ZEALAND. IT'S A WHOLE NEW WORLD.



We'll help you make the most of an exchange rate that's so good, you'll want to stay for months. Air New Zealand ( voted 'World's Best International Airline' five years in row by readers of 'Travel-Holiday' magazine) serves more South Pacific destinations than

on the Tasman Sea and another on the Pacific Ocean.

Wellington, our capital, is surrounded by hills, and houses are built on near-vertical slopes. Christchurch, the 'English' city, is so enthusiastic about gardening that a competition for the best-



kept street turns the city into a profusion of flowers.

We know of farms where you can stay with some of the friendliest people on earth and meet some of our 60 million sheep. Of course, you can see sheep dogs



in action. Of the best trout pools, trekking areas, unspoiled yacht cruising areas and golf courses.

In other words, Air New Zealand can show you New Zealand like no other airline.

After all, while other airlines are taking Canadians to a foreign country, we're bringing you home.

Ask your travel agent whether you can get a package deal on a whole range of different travel packages. Some independent holiday operators in Air New Zealand are very competitive prices.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_  
Post Code \_\_\_\_\_  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_



**air new zealand**  
The world's best airline.

Fabrizio: showing off the expansive universe of jazz to parents and casual listeners

will be held both inside and outside the National Arts Centre.

All are free except one series of concerts inside the centre featuring Chuck Wagon, Wynona Marzilli, Moana Samanara, Cuban saxophonist Paquito D'Rivera, and Montreal's Via Veritas big band backing vocalist Solange Day. If the festival's strategy is successful, casual visitors to the outdoor performances will be intrigued enough to buy seats for an indoor concert.

Wagon and Marzilli are the kind of star attractions that appear necessary to enhance a festival's reputation and provide a financial underpinning to support other acts. Not only may a solid-house produce revenues for festival organizers, stars also reassure corporate sponsors of an event's potential for success. And it is also easier and less costly to lure such artists as Marzilli and Samanara, who are appearing at both Montreal and Ottawa, to a second or third festival when they are already scheduled for a Canadian date. Said John Harris, co-publisher of the Toronto-based international jazz magazine *Coda*: "Jazz festivals are a worldwide phenomenon. Many jazz performers don't go to much to bring to a club in a city, so festivals are the only chance we get to hear them."

Still, the festivals cannot avoid the issue of artistic parity and the importance of having an underlying philosophy. Said Montreal's Miler: "Jazz has

London, Ont. (Aug. 2 to 5), features only big bands, including the Buddy Rich Orchestra. The Calgary Jazz Festival on July 27 is devoted to local artists.

In contrast, Edmonton's adventures in Jazz City, an annual blend of talented country, free shows and adroitly marketed workshops, appeals to those who argue that jazz should challenge the listener. Founded by the Edmonton Jazz Society in 1980, it operates on a \$300,000 budget and a clear artistic mandate. Director Marc Vasey says that because pop artists do not introduce a new audience to jazz, "we try to think of financial considerations as our last priority."

In an attempt to increase revenues, Jazz City hired jazz-rock guitarist John McLaughlin to open the 1992 festival and violinist Jean-Luc Pauly to close it. Neither sold particularly well, said Vasey: "That left our credibility as being at the artistic forefront of jazz festivals in Canada." This year Jazz City is trying to remain on the cutting edge of jazz by introducing musicians from around the world. Japanese vocalist Harumi Thoma, Czech saxophonist Jozef Tichy, and Hungarian bassist Aladar Papp will make their Canadian debut at Jazz City, sharing the spotlight with such established artists as vocalist Betty Carter, innovative pianist McCoy Tyner and Cecil Taylor and Latin percussionist Tito Pavarotti.

Still, the festival faces some problems. For one thing, there are scores of world-

# A little man in a rumpled suit

By Allan Fotheringham

When the American history books are written, some 50 years hence, the major names in them from our era will not be Ronald Reagan or Pete Rose or Jack Kennedy or Cyril Luper or Norman Mailer or Elton Presley. They will stand not Rachel Carson, who wrote *Silent Spring* and first alerted us to what we are doing to the ecology, and Ralph Nader, who first taught consumers that they were not so helpless and weren't going to take it anymore. The two Canadians who will be remembered most from this era will be a shy millionaire, Walter Gordon, who started as bank clerk on our way to national pride; and Pierre Jussé, who, although he now wears rather a small face as CBC boss, as CBC guru for back reamed our electronic commentaries from the vendals to our south. One suspects, in addition, that the history books will be quite kind to the somewhat small Lévesque.

There is probably no political figure in Canada who is so misunderstood as Lévesque. The subtle anti-French prejudice that still obtains as so much of Canada both east and west of Quebec's borders painted him as a bit of a demagogue who operated by his own rules. But as Brian Maloney himself has pointed out, a man who has been in the confessions of administration from one politician to another—Lévesque built a movement that in Maloney's words is the "most democratic" party in the country. The little guy is so personable about doing the democratic proper way that his party has shirked because the most important nationalism in the cabinet when he felt the mood of his public was to go slow, even slower, on the essential, draining dream of an independent Quebec. He was far more a cheerleader than Pierre Trudeau, which is probably why they clashed so early, a personal feud that poisoned Canada for too many years.

Everyone assumes that the nervous, jerky little man in the rumpled suit, the very greatest war advertisement for long years, is the product of the

Allan Fotheringham is a columnist for *Sunday News*.

streets, an urban animal. In fact, he is of rural roots, raised in a little town called New Carlisle on the outskirts of the Glace peninsula. His formative years were spent closer to Halifax than Montreal.

The amateur shrinker, of course, attributes the boldness to his son Lévesque in perhaps five feet, six inches on a good day. One suspects the well-known Napoleonic syndrome that accounts for aggressiveness (I'm six feet, one inch) has been overdone. (Better to look to the fact that Lévesque's father died while the boy was young—an attribute shared by



Trudeau and John Turner, among others.

He obviously could have been a brilliant lawyer, as his lawyer father wanted him to be. But a law professor at Laval—Louis-Philippe Pigeon, later a Supreme Court justice in Ottawa—ordered him out of his third-year class until he would return with his academic equivalent. No one—except the future Supreme Court judges—orders René Lévesque what to do, and so he went off and joined the U.S. Army.

He had a very good war. It's an ironic fact of the ironic country that Trudeau, who wanted to save the country, declared for his own reasons to serve in the war. Lévesque, who seemed to break it apart, had a raging time abroad. As a correspondent for the U.S. Office of War Information, he went through the London Blitz with Walter Cronkite, Edward R. Warren and the other famed broadcast people. He crossed the Rhine with Gen. Patton. He was one of the first boys into the Dachau death camp. He

was present when Mummel and his minions were being spilt down, their heads battered into watermelons, in a 3000 square. He went to Moscow with Lester Pearson and interviewed Khrushchev.

As the CBC's man, he was Canada's number 1 correspondent covering the Korean War. He covered the war during international issues in a Quebec magazine on his popular public affairs show, which made him a celebrity and gave him a vaulting box into politics. The guy had been around. A case could be made that he actually knew the world more than his distant-globe-traveler Trudeau. Claude Ryan once decided to this scribbler that he felt Lévesque—while trying to separate—actually knew and understood all of Canada more than Trudeau did.

*Le Monde* of Paris, the intellectual paper for intellectuals, once said after a Lévesque visit that "only in Canada would a man this intelligent not be Prime Minister." He chose not to go that route. It's amazing (if you're a fan of black humor) that it was the CBC—probably the only thing that made this funny business together—that forced Lévesque into politics, such was his rage over the bitter Radio-Canada strike so blithely ignored by the standards in their Ottawa towers.

The bloodless Pierre Marc Johnson, the brainy hair apparent who has both medical and law degrees and is the son of former Union Nationale premier Daniel Johnson, is likely to get the leadership he has wanted after so long. Intellectually, he is almost interchangeable with the new premier apparent, Robert Bourassa. They are technocrats. Never a cigarette ash will defile their lips. It will be cold politics, not really Quebec politics.

By giving up on the Westminster Riddell and trying to give Quebec its independence, Lévesque restored the pride of the Québécois and let them take charge of their own economy—thus making independence irrelevant. We are into a new change. Trudeau gave Davis gas, Lévesque going Longhorns. Want to guess who might survive longest in the history books?

There's vodka.  
And then there's Smirnoff.

SMIRNOFF  
VODKA

The difference is pure smoothness.



YOU CAN TAKE QUALITY ANYWHERE

CRAVEN  
"A"



True quality.  
True mildness.

*King Size and 100 mm*

Warning: Health and Welfare Canada advises that danger to health increases with amount smoked—avoid inhaling.  
Average per cigarette—King Size and Regular: "Tar" 4 mg Nic. 0.4 mg. 100 mm: "Tar" 9 mg Nic. 0.9 mg.